

CHRONOLOGY

OF PAKISTAN

1947—1957

956 702
—
21
—
36 438

KAMEL PUBLICATIONS, KARACHI

AUGUST 1951



PRICE Rs. 1 12

Published by Kamel Publications, G. P. O. Box No. 23, Karachi

Printed at the Inver Services Press, Karachi

1947

1947

THE year 1947 is a landmark in the history of the Indo-Pakistan sub continent. In this year Pakistan came on the world map and with it also came the regeneration and revival of the Muslim Nation in Pakistan. The appointment of Lord Louis Mountbatten, the great-grandson of the first British ruler of India, Queen Victoria, as the 29th and the last Viceroy, may be considered as the beginning of this new chapter. Immediately after the swearing-in ceremony on Monday the 24th March 1947, Lord Louis Mountbatten announced.

"This is not a normal Viceroyalty on which I am embarking. His Majesty's Government are resolved to transfer power by June 1948, and, since new constitutional agreements must be made, and many complicated questions of administration resolved, all of which will take time to put into effect, this means that a solution must be reached within the next few months."

On the 28th May 1947, Lord Louis Mountbatten had the 'rounding up' conference with the British Cabinet's India Sub-Committee giving the final shape to "His Majesty's Plan" for the transfer of power to the people of the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent.

On the 30th May 1947, Lord Louis Mountbatten arrived back in New Delhi, 'armed' with a mandate giving him wider powers than ever before.

accorded to a Viceroy' It was, however, announced on the following day that the Viceroy would communicate to the leaders of the sub-continent on Monday the 2nd June 1947, at 10 A M. His Majesty's Government's Plan of procedure to give effect to the British Government's decision to withdraw from India

June

2nd The conference of the leaders of the sub continent—Quaid i-Azam Mahomed Ali Jinnah, Mr Liaquat Ali Khan and Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar on behalf of the Muslim League, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. J B Kripalani on behalf of the Congress, and Sardar Baldev Singh on behalf of the Sikh community—called by Lord Mountbatten to communicate His Majesty's Government's Plan for the transfer of power to the people of the sub continent, begins at 10 A M The Viceroy gives the meeting a full account of his discussions both in India and in England, which had led to the formulation of His Majesty's Plan, and of the arguments which had resulted in its adoption Copies of the announcement are then handed round to the leaders The Conference adjourns at 12.5 P.M until 10 A M the following day (June 3) to enable the respective working committees to consider the Plan

3rd The seven Muslim League, Congress and Sikh leaders meet Lord Mountbatten, at 10 A M, and formally communicate their acceptance of the Plan on the partition of the sub-continent into 'Pakistan' and 'India'.

The Plan is broadcast by All India Radio at 7-10 P M Quaid-i-Azam Mahomed Ali Jinnah, broadcasting on the Plan, the same evening says,

" It is clear that the Plan does not meet, in some important respects, our point of view, and we cannot say or feel that we are

June 1947

satisfied or that we agree with some of the matters dealt with by the Plan. It is for us now to consider whether the Plan, as presented to us by His Majesty's Government, should be accepted by us as a compromise or a settlement. On this point I do not wish to prejudge the decision of the Council of the All-India Muslim League which has been summoned to meet on June 9. The final decision can only be taken by the Council according to our constitution precedents and practice "

- 4th The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League meets for two hours and a half and discusses the Plan for the transfer of power. In a broadcast speech, the British Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, promises to 'give to the Indians all help and advice in carrying out this most difficult operation' of partition.
- 5th The Viceroy invites seven leaders—the Quaid-i-Azam, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr J B. Kripalani and Sardar Baldev Singh—and discusses with them the setting up of a Partition Committee.
- 7th The seven leaders, after two days' continued discussion with Lord Mountbatten, prepare a rough blue-print of the new states of Pakistan and India for the Muslim League Council and the All-India Congress Committee respectively for their formal ratification of the Plan to be put into immediate operation.
- 10th As proposed by the Quaid-i-Azam in his broadcast on the Plan, the Council of Muslim League meets in New Delhi and after a days' deliberation passes a resolution accepting the June 3 Plan 'as a compromise'.
- 12th The Partition Committee meets and discusses the terms of reference of the various Expert Sub-Committees to be set up to work out the details of partition and also of the Boundary Commissions

June 1947

to be appointed immediately after the decision of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies of Bengal and the Punjab on the issue of partition

- 18th The three party leaders of the Punjab Provincial Assembly, Khan Ifrikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot (Muslim League) Lala Bhim Sen Sachar (Congress) and Sardar Swarn Singh (Sikh) convey to the Punjab Governor their decision on the Punjab partition procedure. They also convey to him the agreed formula embodying the procedural details in connection with the Punjab partition scheme
- 19th The Muslim League High Command selects the port city of Karachi to be the Capital of the Pakistan Government
- 20th Bengal Assembly members decide that the Province should be partitioned
- 23rd The Punjab Assembly decides upon the partition of the Punjab
- 26th The Bengal Separation Council meets to deliberate upon the partition of Bengal. Mr H. S. Suhrawardy and Khwaja Nazimuddin represented the Muslim League, and Mr Nalini Ranjan Sarkar and Mr Dhirendranarayan Mukherjee the Congress
- 29th Baluchistan decides to join Pakistan
- 30th The meeting of the Partition Committee takes place. The personnel of the two Boundary Commissions to demarcate the boundaries of the two parts of Bengal and the Punjab are announced

July

- 4th The Indian Independence Bill is presented in the House of Commons. Under the provisions of this Bill legal sanction is for the first time, accorded to the names 'PAKISTAN' and 'INDIA' by which the

July 1947

two new Dominions to be carved out of the Indo Pakistan sub continent are to be known

- 9th Sir Cyril Radcliffe takes office as Chairman of the two Boundary Commissions of the Punjab and Bengal
- 10th Quaid I Azam Mohamed Ali Jinnah recommended as the first Governor-General of Pakistan by the British Prime Minister Mr Clement Attlee The Indian Independence Bill is given the second reading in the House of Commons
- 13th Sylhet decides by votes to join Pakistan
- 15th The first special train carrying a number of Pakistan Government officials and a unit of the C P W D , leaves New Delhi for Karachi
- The Indian Independence Bill is given its third and final reading by the House of Commons without division
- 16th The House of Lords passes the India Independence Bill through all its stages
- 18th The first Pakistan Special train arrives in the Capital of Pakistan from New Delhi
- The Indian Independence Bill receives the Royal Assent
- 20th The N W Frontier Province decides by votes to join Pakistan
- 25th The Viceroy of India, Lord Louis Mountbatten, while addressing a conference of Rulers and States Ministers in New Delhi in the matter of accession of States to appropriate Dominions in respect of defence, external affairs and communications tells the Chamber of Princes that there are certain geographical compulsions which cannot be ignored He advises them to take into account considerations such

July 1947

as the geographical location of their States, economic and strategic factors, and the wishes of their people in arriving at a decision whether to accede to India or to Pakistan.

26th Pakistan Constituent Assembly formed.

August

3rd Mr. Gandhi meets the Maharaja of Kashmir.

4th Special Military Command (Punjab Boundary Force) is set up covering the 12 disputed districts of Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Ferozpur, Montgomery, Lyallpur, Sheikhupura, Gujranwala and Sialkot. Major-General W. Rees is nominated Military Commander of the Boundary Force for 'working in aid of civil power' and to be 'responsible for the maintenance of law and order' by 'backing up police and magistracy'. The disturbances which started in the Punjab right from early March and continued during the succeeding months, get accentuated.

9th The first outrage is committed on Pakistan Special train running between Delhi and Karachi. The Railway line is blown up 15 miles west of Bhatinda and as a result of the explosion 3 bogies are smashed and overturned, and 3 other derailed: 4 persons are reported to have been killed and 20 injured.

10th— Over 5,000 Muslim refugees pour into Lahore from East Punjab,
12th particularly from the disturbed areas in Amritsar District.

12th Muslim Police officials disarmed in Amritsar District of East Punjab.

13th News of organised rioting comes from Amritsar.

August 1947

- 14th *Lord Louis Mountbatten addresses, in the morning, the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan in Karachi. 14 hours later (at midnight) Pakistan comes into being as an independent sovereign State with Quaid-i-Azam Mahomed Ali Jinnah as its first Governor-General*
- 15th The Quaid-i-Azam is sworn in as Governor-General.
 Rioting in Jullundur.
 The first Pakistan Cabinet is sworn in.
 The Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir enters into a Standstill Agreement with Pakistan
- 16th Application by Pakistan for admission to the UN is received in Lake Success
 Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan flies to Delhi to attend the Joint Defence Council.
- 18th Pakistan becomes member of UN by a unanimous vote of the Security Council
 The Awards of the Boundary Commissions, determining the frontiers of the two parts of the Punjab and Bengal, and demarcating the areas of Sylhet allotted to East Bengal, are announced simultaneously in the Capitals of Pakistan and India. The award in the Punjab divides the Muslim-majority Gurdaspur and Lahore Districts between the two new Dominions. In the case of Gurdaspur District, the Shakargarh Tehsil, which lies west of the Ravi river, becomes part of Pakistan, while Pathankot, the Muslim-majority Tehsils of Gurdaspur and Batala Tehsils which lie east of the Ravi, become part of the Indian Union, thus providing an artificial contiguity between India and the State of Jammu and Kashmir which led to the creation of the "Kashmir Problem". The Ajnala Tehsil of Amritsar District, contiguous to the

August 1947

District of Lahore with a 60 per cent Muslim majority goes to India, while the Tehsils of Zira and Ferozepur with a clear Muslim majority contiguous to West Punjab have been dismissed with the talk of disruption of communications. Mention is not made of the Tehsils of Jullundur and Nakodar which are handed over to East Punjab.

The award causes bitter resentment in Pakistan.

19th First working day of Pakistan Government offices. Over 70 000 Muslim refugees have so far arrived in Lahore from East Punjab towns and rural areas of Amritsar, Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana, Ferozepur and Gurdaspur. Refugee camps being organised at Hoshiarpur and Ferozepur. Of these about 40 000 have been accommodated in the refugee camps opened by the Punjab Government at Walton and in the barracks near the civil aerodrome. The remaining refugees have dispersed in the city. The refugee influx continues.

Railway services from northern India to and from Delhi and beyond have been temporarily suspended owing to disturbed conditions on the route. Special trains carrying Pakistan personnel from the north of India have been cancelled.

21st Over 125 000 Muslims rendered homeless in the Districts of Amritsar, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Ferozepur and Gurdaspur owing to communal frenzy are reported to be trickling into Lahore.

The Nizam of Hyderabad in a *Firman* declares that he assumed independent sovereign status on August 15, 1947.

23rd About 150 000 Muslim refugees are reported to have so far crossed the borders into West Punjab. 35 000 refugees stationed in Kasur, 90 000 in Lahore and the remaining scattered about in different centres.

August 1947

The Punjab Mail heading towards Lahore is held up twice en route near Faridkot. Both the hold ups result in a large number of casualties. Travel between Lahore and Delhi totally insecure for Muslims.

- 25th Food situation in East Pakistan is reported to be serious due to the devastation caused by recent floods in Chittagong District and the Feni Sub-Division of Noakhali District.

The East Punjab Governor declares all Districts in the Jullundur Division except Kangra as dangerously disturbed areas. Two goods trains carrying the files and luggage of the Pakistan Government are burnt down in the Bhatinda Division—one near Maur Station and the other at Jakhal.

- 26th Evacuation of Muslims continues on wide scale from the rural areas of Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Ludhiana.

Over 7,000 Muslim refugees arrive in Delhi from adjoining states.

- 28th The Quaid-i-Azam arrives in Lahore for a conference between the Governors General of India and Pakistan and the Prime Ministers of the two Dominions on the communal situation in the Punjab.

Pakistan's application for membership of the Food and Agricultural Organisation has been accepted.

- 29th The number of Muslim refugees entering West Punjab is estimated to have touched the 400,000 figure. The influx continues at an increased pace.

The Joint Defence Council meeting at Lahore decides to abolish the Punjab Boundary Force from midnight of August 31 and to hand over the areas covered by the Force to the direct and individual control of India and Pakistan. It is decided that Pakistan and India should set up new Military Headquarters to control border areas.

August 1947

- 31st The Quaid-i-Azam, broadcasting to the nation from Lahore Radio Station says that law and order must be maintained at any cost, and that "the Boundary Award may be unjust, but it is binding on us"

September

- 1st Twenty aircraft of BOAC chartered for the evacuation of 7,000 Pakistan Government personnel The services of Orient Airways have also been requisitioned by the Pakistan Government for this purpose The first batch of 80 passengers flies to Karachi

- 3rd Patiala gangs raid East Punjab villages

- 4th Heavy casualties inflicted by Dogra troops on peaceful Muslim demonstrators of Poonch who had marched through the streets of the town as a mark of protest against the intention of the Kashmir Government to decide the future of the Kashmir State without consulting the Kashmiri people

Communal rioting begins in Delhi 4 reported killed and 47 injured

- 5th Delhi situation deteriorates 19 persons killed and 34 injured in the Subzimandi area Troops called out and curfew clamped on city

- 7th— Owing to serious rioting in New Delhi on the 7th, 8th and 9th

- 9th September, life is completely insecure for Muslims in General and Pakistanis in particular Over 50,000 take refuge in the Purana Qila and other refugee camps

- 8th Over 50 000 Muslim refugees reported to be arriving daily from East Punjab into West Punjab Eight special trains are now running daily for the evacuation of Muslim refugees from East Punjab 350

September 1947

civilian lorries and about 100 Pakistan military trucks have also been put into service for evacuation of refugees and movement of food-stuffs for refugee camps.

About 250,000 Muslim refugees collect in the Kasur refugee camp for evacuation to West Punjab. A caravan of 7,500 refugees moves to Montgomery on foot under military escort.

9th Arrangements are completed by civil authorities in West Punjab to run special trains between Sialkot and Pathankot, between Ludhiana and Lahore, between Jullundur and Lahore, between Hoshiarpur and Lahore and between Kasur and Lahore for the evacuation of Muslim refugees from East Punjab. Besides, arrangements have also been completed for bringing a caravan of 30,000 Muslim refugees from Dera Baba Nanak in Gurdaspur District and another 30,000 refugees from Fatehgarh Churian in the same District to Sialkot on foot

Food rushed by air from Karachi for Delhi refugees.

11th The number of Muslim refugees arrived so far from East Punjab into West Punjab reaches the figure of 1,200,000. Of this number Lahore received 500,000. About 400,000 Muslim entered West Punjab via Kasur, about 200,000 through Narowal area and about 100,000 walked across the Sulemanki Bridge.

Nearly 300 to 350 maunds of foodstuffs reach Delhi from Karachi daily by air for Muslim refugees.

12th Secret negotiations reported between the Kashmir Government and Congress leaders of India to join the Indian Union

The Quaid-i-Azam opens Relief Fund for refugees and appeals to mobilize nation's resources to meet the crisis.

September 1947

- 13th Muslim refugee special train coming from Kapurthala is derailed and attacked by an armed Sikh mob near Chehartta in Amritsar District.
- 15th The "Operation Pakistan" conducted by BOAC to evacuate personnel of the Pakistan Government and their families from Delhi and other places, comes to an end at midnight of September 15/16, having made 482 flights. The "Operation Pakistan" was the largest movement of civilians in air history, 8,500 passengers were carried over 330,000 miles.
- Junagadh accedes to Pakistan.
- 18th About 1,800,000 Muslim refugees await evacuation in the Jullundur Division.
- 19th— Two Pakistan Special trains carrying Defence Department personnel
20th and their families are attacked by armed *jathas* of Sikhs between Ludhiana and Amritsar, killing 117 and injuring 200 persons.
- 20th After the resignation of the Kashmir Prime Minister, Mr. R. C. Kak, restrictions against the National Conference are withdrawn, and a fresh wave of oppression is let loose against the Muslims of Kashmir by the Maharaja's Government.
- A Pakistan-bound convoy of 45,000 refugees crosses the Beas Bridge.
- 21st A Muslim refugee train is attacked near Ludhiana. 12 reported killed, 37 injured and 40 missing. Another Muslim refugee train is attacked by Sikhs at Beas, killing 160 and wounding 106 Muslims.
- The reign of terror let loose in Poonch by the Dogra military reaches a climax.

September 1947

22nd A convoy of refugees heading towards Pakistan is attacked thrice between Amritsar city and Attari resulting in a number of casualties

A Muslim evacuee special train which left Delhi on the morning of the 21st September for Lahore was attacked first at Beas on the 22nd and again at Amritsar the same night killing and wounding all the 2 000 occupants of the train except 200 persons reported to be all right The escort with the train was either killed or wounded As a consequence all evacuee and Pakistan Special trains from Delhi to Lahore have been stopped for the present

24th Manavadar State in Kathiawar accedes to Pakistan

The news of the wholesale slaughter at Amritsar of the occupants of the Muslim refugee train from Delhi spreads in Lahore The Punjab Refugee Minister meets India's C in C General Sir Rob Lockhart

Pakistan Troops Special which left Meerut on September 24 is derailed at 8 P M On the same evening about half a mile from Amritsar there is a 15 hour exchange of fire with snipers resulting in 3 soldiers killed

25th Pandit Prem Nath Bazaz a prominent Kashmiri Hindu leader appeals to Sheikh Abdullah and his Nationalist Party not to stand in the way of people's will which favours joining Pakistan All progressive parties in Kashmir including many Hindus request the Maharaja to join Pakistan

26th Over one million Muslim refugees are settled in West Punjab 450 000 in Montgomery District 350 000 in Lyallpur District 150 000 in Sheikhupura District and 220 000 in the Sialkot District

28th A Sikh jatha attacks a foot convoy of Muslim refugees at Kharsa near Amritsar Fifteen Muslims killed

September 1947

Unprecedented floods in the Punjab : Ravi, Sutlej and Beas in spate. About 1,000 persons reported drowned. More than 50 villages submerged in the Kasur Tehsil.

29th Sheikh Abdullah is released from the Badami Bagh Cantonment Jail.

40,000 Muslim refugees leave Amritsar on foot for Lahore. About 100,000 Muslim refugees encamp near Wagah (West Punjab) border.

30th Foreign Minister Chaudhri Muhammad Zafrulla Khan addresses the General Assembly of the United Nations and on behalf of Pakistan conveys to the United Nations the assurance that Pakistan will do all that lies within her power to bring about better understanding between nations and make the utmost contribution towards securing and maintaining a lasting peace.

October

5th The Government of India refuses to accept the accession of Junagadh State to Pakistan and disagrees with the claims of Pakistan in regard to Babariawad and Mongrol. It is further reported that in response to a request from certain of the Kathiawar States a small military force is being moved to Porbandar.

10th The Maharaja of Kashmir prorogues the State Assembly.
4,000 Muslim refugees arrive in Lahore from Delhi by rail and another 4,000 from Jullundur. A military transport convoy brings 2,000 Muslim refugees from Fatehgarh Churlan.

11th Addressing a gathering of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Civilian officers in Karachi, the Quaid-i-Azam says: "... remember the motto that I have oft-times repeated—Unity, Discipline, Faith".

October 1947

13,000 Muslim refugees leave Hissar for Bahawalpur State

- 13th The Government of Pakistan strongly protest to the Government of Kashmir against the present state of affairs in Poonch

50,000 Muslim refugees reach West Punjab by the Grand Trunk Road on foot. Another 45,000 Muslim refugees reach Narowal (West Punjab) from Qadian. 15,000 Muslim refugees enter Pakistan on foot via Sulemanki

A non-official Goodwill Mission from Pakistan is sent to Indonesia

The All Pakistan Food and Agricultural Conference starts in Lahore to review the over-all food position in Pakistan

Six trains carrying Muslim refugees leave Ambala for Multan

- 14th Another 23,200 refugees enter Pakistan

- 15th Mr Mehar Chand Mahajan, a member of the Punjab Boundary Commission, who was associated with the Radcliffe Award, giving India an artificial contiguity with Kashmir State, is appointed Prime Minister of Kashmir State

10,000 more Muslim refugees enter Pakistan

- 17th 5,058 Muslim refugees reach Lahore

- 18th 3 250 Muslim refugees arrive in Lahore from Behram by military transport,

- 19th 12 trains reported to be bringing Muslim refugees from Delhi, 3 from Saharanpur and one from Meerut to different towns in Pakistan. The six trains that arrived from Delhi on October 19, brought 20,000 Muslims and one from Saharanpur brought 3 500

October 1947

20th 17,403 new refugees arrive into Lahore camps.

21st In a Press statement in Delhi, Sheikh Abdullah says:
"Due to the strategic position that the State (Kashmir) holds, if this State joins the Indian Dominion, Pakistan would be completely encircled"

Four thousand Muslims are killed by Dogra troops in Ranbir-singhpura Tehsil of Jammu. Hundreds of Muslim villages are set on fire on the border from Kathra to Suchetgarh.

The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, warns Kashmir Government against suppression of Muslims in Kashmir who form 85 per cent of the population of the State.

Three trains carrying Muslim evacuees arrive in Pakistan, two from Delhi carrying 7,000 and one from Kalka carrying 3,500 refugees. Refugees arriving in West Punjab on foot number between fifty and sixty thousand, while those who have come by military transport are 600 from Ambala and 1,500 from Behram-Hoshiarpur.

22nd Indian troops enter Manavadar and take over management of the State by forcibly removing its Ruler to Rajkot.

Six trains carrying 21,000 Muslim evacuees from Delhi enter Pakistan 1,500 refugees come by military transport from Sidhwan Salimpur and 500 from Ambala and Karnal.

24th The Provisional Azad Kashmir Government, which the people of Jammu and Kashmir had set up a few weeks ago, establishes its rule over a large portion of the State territory with head-quarters at Palundari in Poonch.

26th Wireless link with East Pakistan is established.

October 1947

The Maharaja of Kashmir asks the Indian Government for armed intervention against reported incursion of tribesmen into Kashmir.

27th Indian Air troops land in Kashmir.

The Maharaja of Kashmir declares accession of Kashmir to India. This is accepted by Lord Mountbatten, Governor-General of India, subject to a free and impartial plebiscite by a reference to the people of the State. Sheikh Abdullah is to form an Interim Government under the Maharaja's Prime Minister.

Troops of the Azad Kashmir Provisional Government reported to be marching to Srinagar. Indian troops go into action at Baramula.

22,423 fresh refugees enter Lahore camps. This includes 12,000 refugees from Jullundur. About 300,000 Muslim refugees arrive in Multan.

28th 80,000 Muslim refugees arrive on foot at West Punjab border at Wagah. 19,300 arrive at Walton Camp (Lahore).

29th 3,000 Muslim refugees from Ludhiana, 6,000 from Delhi, 3,000 from Jullundur and 3,000 from Hoshiarpur arrive by train in Lahore. About 3,500 reach Lahore by military transport.

30th The Government of Pakistan refuse to recognise Kashmir's accession to India. In the opinion of the Government of Pakistan the accession of Kashmir to the Indian Union is based on fraud and violence and as such it can not be recognised.

Over 25,000 Muslim refugees reach Pakistan. Of these 9,000 reach on foot.

31st Gilgit province of Kashmir State revolts against the Dogra regime.

October 1947

The Muslim officers of the State forces set up a Provisional Government owing allegiance to the Azad Kashmir Government.

30,000 Muslim evacuees arrive at Wagha on foot. About 3,500 Muslim refugees enter Pakistan by train from Beas and another 3,500 from Phillaur. 1,220 persons enter West Punjab by motor transport.

Sheikh Abdullah sworn-in as Prime Minister of the Jammu and Kashmir State

The advance guards of the Azad Kashmir forces reach the precincts of Srinagar. The battle for Srinagar aerodrome is in full swing. Gulmarg is reported to have been captured by the Azad Kashmir troops

- November

1st Kashmir question discussed by the Quaid-i-Azam and Lord Mountbatten at Lahore

Fifty Dakotas carrying reinforcements to the Indian Army land at Srinagar aerodrome.

2nd 25,000 fresh Muslim evacuees enter Pakistan on foot by the Grand Trunk Road while 7,000 come via Ganda Singh Wala

3rd Pakistan protests against the 'illegal and unconstitutional' entry of the Indian troops in the Manavadar State which had acceded to Pakistan on September 24.

The Asian Regional Conference of ILO welcomes Pakistan as a full member of ILO.

Ordinance providing the establishment of the "Pakistan National Guard" promulgated by the Government of Pakistan.

2,500 more refugees enter Pakistan on foot and 17,500 by train.

November 1947

- 5th The East and West wings of Pakistan linked by wireless
11,231 refugees enter Walton camp Lahore
- 6th 80,000 Muslim refugees enter Pakistan on foot, 3,500 by rail and 7,000 by motor transport
- 8th Azad Kashmir troops, who had penetrated into the precincts of Srinagar are forced to retreat due to recapture of Baramula by Indian troops
The rulers of Chitral and Dir sign the Instrument of Accession with Pakistan
- 10th The Pakistan Government lodge a strong protest against the coup d'etat of the Government of India in Junagadh
An Indian aircraft raids Garhi Habibullah in Hazara District inflicting casualties in civil population
- 11th 4 trains carrying 14 000 Muslim refugees enter Pakistan from Jullundur, Kurah, Phillaur and Kapurthala 2 425 Muslim refugees enter Pakistan by motor transport
- 12th 3 trains carrying 10,500 Muslim refugees enter Pakistan 1,000 enter Pakistan from Jhajhar and Gohana and 1 000 from Amritsar by motor transport
It is decided that the Joint Defence Council of India and Pakistan will be dissolved on November 30
- 13th 10 000 refugees enter Pakistan on foot 35 000 reach by train from Saharanpur, another 35 000 from Jullundur Pakistan from Adampur, and 700 from Phillaur

- 15th An Inter-Dominion Minority Board to protect the interests and rights of the minorities of India and Pakistan is set up at Karachi
- 16th The Prime Minister of Pakistan proposes that all disputes between India and Pakistan be brought before the bar of international opinion and the UN be asked immediately to appoint its representatives in the Jammu and Kashmir State in order to put a stop to fighting and repression of Muslims in that State
- A delegation of Egyptian journalists arrives in Karachi
- 16th— 80,000 Muslim refugees enter Pakistan on foot via Sulemanki
- 17th 7,000 enter Pakistan by train from Ambala and 3,500 each from Jullundur, Kaithal and Jagadhari Muslim refugees brought by motor transport are 800 from Ambala and 450 from Sadhawia in Ambala district
- 19th Azad Kashmir Forces capture Rajori
- The Pakistan Government forward to the Government of India their suggestion to refer the Kashmir issue to the UN
- 20th Chaudhri Muhammad Zafrullah Khan opens the Palestine Debate in the UN on the partition plan presented by the Palestine Sub-Committee and challenges the validity of UN Palestine map
- 23rd 3,500 Muslim refugees enter Pakistan by rail 1,200 enter by motor transport from Hambri, Rohtak and Kalanaur.
- 24th 245,000 refugees enter Pakistan by rail from Sonipat, Dhoolkot, Rohtak and Bara. 2,150 enter Pakistan by motor-transport from Karnal, Jullundur and the Nahan State.
- Muslim refugee train derailed near Ambala causing death to approximately 200 and injuries to 300 persons

November 1947

26th The Joint Defence Council of India and Pakistan meeting at New Delhi decides that the Council should continue in existence notwithstanding the withdrawal of the Supreme Commander after November 30.

Mirpur falls to Azad Forces.

27th 70,000 more refugees enter Pakistan on foot and 14,000 by rail. 700 refugees come from Karnal by motor transport.

The All-Pakistan Educational Conference opens in Karachi.

28th High-level tripartite talks on Kashmir begin in New Delhi among Pakistan, India and the Kashmir Premier for a solution of the Kashmir question

5 trains bring 23,500 Muslim refugees to Pakistan from Sonapat, Karnal, Shujabad (Karnal District), Fazilka and Dhoolkot. 235 refugees enter Pakistan from Dujana and Rohtak by motor transport.

28th— 100,000 Muslim refugees enter Pakistan on foot via Ganda Singh-
29th wala. 21,000 enter Pakistan by train from Dhoolkot and 10,500 from Shahabad, Delhi and Kalthal.

December

2nd 10,500 Muslim refugees enter Pakistan by train from East Punjab. The latest figures of Muslim concentration in East Punjab are: Karnal District 97,500, Ambala District 20,000, Rohtak District 6,000, Gurgaon District 65,000 and Patiala State 81,000 awaiting evacuation to Pakistan.

3rd A New Delhi report says that four million Muslims have so far been evacuated from the East Punjab and Delhi areas to West Punjab.

- 4th Akhnoor, last strategic gateway to Jammu, is liberated by Azad Kashmir Forces.
- 70,000 Muslim refugees enter Pakistan on foot *via* Sulemanki. 3,500 enter by train from Karnal and 950 from Jullundur by motor transport
- 6th The Indo-Pakistan Inter-Dominion Conference is held in Lahore. It is decided that the work of rescuing abducted women and children and converts should be carried on in earnest with the help of 'Evacuation Parties' of non-official political workers in co-operation with the Police and Military Evacuation Organizations of the Dominion in which they would operate
- 6th— 21,000 Muslim refugees enter Pakistan by train from Panipat.
- 7th Kasauli, Saharanpur, Karnal and Rohtak. 2,260 enter by motor transport from Ambala, Karnal, Jullundur, and Malirkotla.
- 8th 3,500 Muslim refugees enter Pakistan by train coming from Panipat. 800 arrive by motor-transport from Guriani, Kalanaur and Nuh
- 9th Chittagong and Karachi are declared ports of registry for the purpose of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.
- 14,000 refugees from Panipat and Karnal enter Pakistan by train. 600 reach Pakistan by motor transport from Jullundur and Dasuya
- 26,000 Muslim refugees enter Pakistan on foot on the 7th, 8th, and 9th December *via* Ganda Singhwala
- 10th 100,000 Muslim refugees enter Pakistan on foot *via* Sulemanki. It is reported further that 4,680,000 Muslim refugees have so far

December 1947

arrived in West Punjab; of these 3,920,000 were moved by the Pakistan Military Evacuee Organisation, the rest had moved before August 28 when the M.E.O. was set up.

Besides, nearly 350,000 Muslims are reported to be awaiting evacuation in small pockets in the Ambala Division and various States. December 10 marks the end of bulk evacuation of Muslims by trains, motor convoys and foot convoys. After this date evacuation figures show a sharp fall—evacuation, exclusive of 'pocket clearing', from December 11-12 being 40,000 only.

Evacuation figures split up, show as follows:

1. Before August 28	760,000
2. August 28 to October 20	1,340,000
3. October 21 to October 31	580,000
4. November 1 to November 10	660,000
5. November 11 to November 20	390,000
6. November 21 to November 30	500,000
7. December 1 to December 10	450,000

December	4,680,000
----------	-----------

12th 60,000 Muslim refugees enter Pakistan on foot via Ganda Singhwala; 3,500 come by train from Delhi, 1,200 come by motor transport from Jullundur.

13th The Pakistan Industries Conference recommends that armament industry, railways, posts and telegraphs, broadcasting and hydro-electric power are to be State-owned.

15th The 41-year old All-India Muslim League meeting in Karachi resolves to split itself into two separate organisations for Pakistan and India.

December 1947

- 17th—
18th** 669 Muslim refugees arrive from East Punjab by motor transport.
- 22nd** The Quaid-i-Azam is sworn-in as Chief Scout of Pakistan.
- 25th** Messages of goodwill greet the Founder of Pakistan on his seventy-second birthday.
- 27th** Azad Kashmir forces liberate Jhangar.
- 29th** The Pakistan Girl Guides Association is formed in Karachi under the patronage of Miss Fatima Jinnah.
- 31st** India refers the Kashmir dispute to the United Nations.
- 31st** Pakistan welcomes UN intervention in Kashmir dispute.

1948

1948

January

- 1st India declines to pay the agreed share of Rs. 550 million in cash balances to Pakistan and stops even the military stores in respect of Pakistan's share.
- 7th With a view to setting up the machinery for planning and co-ordination of national development, the Government of Pakistan decide to constitute a Development Board and a Planning Advisory Board.
- 10th The Nizam's Government transfers to the Pakistan Government, the undivided Government of India Securities of the value of Rs. 200 million which it was holding.
- 12th Mr. Gandhi declares at his prayer-meeting that he is undertaking a fast from tomorrow for an indefinite period to bring about Hindu-Muslim unity.
- 15th The Security Council begins a full-dress debate on the Kashmir issue between India and Pakistan. India presents her case.
- 16th A conference of leading Pakistani ladies held in Lahore under the chairmanship of Begum Liaquat Ali Khan decides to organize the Pakistan Women's National Guard

January 1948

Chaudhri Muhammad Zafrullah Khan presents to the UN Security Council the first draft of Pakistan's counter-charges against India

20th *The UN Security Council adopts a Resolution on the Kashmir dispute setting up a Commission composed of three members, one each to be selected by India and Pakistan and the third to be designated by the two members so selected. The Resolution instructs the Commission to proceed to the sub continent 'as quickly as possible', and to act under the authority of the Security Council and in accordance with its directions, and to keep the Security Council currently informed of its activities and of developments of the situation, and to report to the Security Council regularly submitting its conclusions and proposals*

3. *The Commission is empowered first to inquire into the situation in the Jammu and Kashmir State set out in a letter addressed by India and secondly, to inquire into other situations set out in a letter from the Pakistan Foreign Minister, when the Security Council so directs*

The Resolution invests the Commission with a dual function

- (1) to Investigate the facts pursuant to Article 34 of the Charter, and*
- (2) to exercise any mediatory influence likely to smooth away difficulties*

24th *The Indian and Pakistan delegations to the UN Security Council agree to draft plans for holding a plebiscite in Kashmir.*

28th *In the meeting of the Security Council, Pakistan and U K. support the President's view that "a plebiscite was the most urgent question to be discussed" because without that no agreement could be reached on the other matters in the dispute. India opposes suggestion and demands cease-fire procedure before all else*

January 1948

30th Mr. Gandhi is assassinated in Delhi. His assassination casts a gloom over Pakistan.

31st Pakistan Government offices close as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Gandhi.

February

2nd The Qaid-i-Azam performs the opening ceremony of the Bengal Oil Mills in Karachi.

Miss Fatima Jinnah performs the opening ceremony of the Muslim Ladies Technical and Industrial Institute in Karachi.

4th In the Security Council, U.S.A. and Argentina support Chaudhri Muhammad Zafrulla Khan's demand for a neutral administration and impartial plebiscite in Kashmir.

6th In the resumed debate on the Kashmir dispute in the Security Council, France and U.K. support the demand for a neutral administration

10th After hearing both India and Pakistan, the President, General McNaughton, presents a draft resolution formulating the following recommendations:

Acts of violence and hostility must end; the withdrawal and continued exclusion of all irregular forces and armed individuals, who have entered Jammu and Kashmir from outside, must be brought about, each party using to that end all the influence at its disposal; regular armed forces in aid of the establishment and maintenance of order must be made available, regular armed forces must be withdrawn as soon as re-establishment of law and order permits; after acts of violence and hostility have ceased, all citizens of the Jammu

February 1948

and Kashmir State, who had left on account of the recent disturbances, shall be invited and be free to return to their homes and to exercise all their rights without any restrictions on legitimate political activity, the conditions necessary for a free and fair plebiscite on the question of whether the State of Jammu and Kashmir shall accede to India or to Pakistan, including an interim administration which will command confidence and respect of the people of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, must be established, such conditions include that the plebiscite must be organized, held and supervised under the authority of the Security Council at the earliest possible date

- 10th India asks the Security Council to postpone until 'somewhere between March 15 and 20' its consideration of the dispute between India and Pakistan over Kashmir, which has been before the Council since January 6.
- 12th Kashmir Debate in the Security Council is adjourned until February 18.
- 13th An Advisory Board of Education for Pakistan is set up in Karachi by the Government of Pakistan to advise and assist the Government in the planning of a national system of education.
- India's delegation to the Security Council headed by Mr. Ayyangar flies back to Delhi.
- 14th At the annual 'Darbar' at Sibi, the Quaid-i-Azam announces his decision to constitute an Advisory Council for Baluchistan—"A body which will enable the people to play their full part in the administration and governance of their Province".
- 21st The Quaid-i-Azam, in his address to the Pakistan Muslim League Council, says that now that Pakistan is established, the Pakistan

February 1948

Muslim League will function more or less as a political party.

23rd The financial discussions between Pakistan and the United Kingdom delegations relating to Pakistan's Sterling balances are concluded and the financial agreement of August 14, 1947 is to June 30, 1948. Under this agreement Pakistan will get £16 million by transfer to the new account.

23rd *The first session of the Pakistan Parliament begins in the Constituent Assembly Hall; the Quaid-i-Azam presides. Mr. Tamizuddin Khan is elected Deputy President of Parliament. The Quaid-i-Azam is the first to take the oath of allegiance. The House mourns the death of Mr. Gandhi. The Quaid-i-Azam associates himself with the tributes paid to Mr. Gandhi.*

March

4th Yahya Kemal Bayatli, greatest living poet of Turkey, presents his credentials as the first Turkish Ambassador to Pakistan.

18th Dr. Tsiang presents a 12-Point Resolution on Kashmir. India and Pakistan have been asked to submit amendments in writing to Dr. Tsiang.

21st The Royal Pakistan Air Force stage their first air display at the R.P.A.F. aerodrome, Karachi.

22nd At Dacca, replying to a deputation of the Hindu members of the Assembly, the Quaid-i-Azam appeals for their wholehearted co-operation as Pakistanis. Replying to the scheduled castes he assures them of Government's goodwill and solicitude for their welfare.

24th Addressing the annual convocation of the Dacca University, the Quaid-i-Azam says: "There could be only one lingua-franca for Pakistan and that language should be Urdu".

March 1948

27th The State of Kalat accedes to Pakistan.

31st Pakistan Delegation leaves for Cairo to attend the International Cotton Conference.

April

1st The East Punjab Government arbitrarily stops canal water for use in the Lahore District.

Pakistan's first coins and currency notes come into circulation.

8th The Pakistan Government promulgates the Refugee Rehabilitation Finance Corporation Ordinance to help the refugees. The Corporation is to have an authorized capital of Rs. 30 million.

21st The Security Council adopts a revised draft resolution presented jointly by Belgium, Canada, China, Columbia, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. In this resolution, the Security Council enlarges the membership of the Commission to five. It recommends to the Governments of India and Pakistan measures which it considers appropriate to bring about a cessation of the fighting and to create proper conditions for holding a free and impartial plebiscite. The resolution recommends the withdrawal of forces and other fighting elements; the setting up of a coalition Government composed of elements in favour of and against accession to Pakistan and a free and impartial plebiscite under the control of the United Nations through a Plebiscite Administrator.

Mr. Ayyangar, the Indian delegate to UN, in a letter to the President of the Security Council, expresses India's inability to accept the proposal for a coalition Government in Kashmir and to surrender complete control of the State's military, police and magistracy to the Plebiscite Administrator.

30th The Pakistan Government forms an Advisory Board of Education

April 1948

An all-out offensive launched by Indians in Jammu and Kashmir against Muslims drives 100,000 refugees into Pakistan.

May

- 4th A meeting between Pakistan's representatives led by Mr. Ghulam Mohammed and India's representatives led by Mr. N. V. Gadgil on the canal waters flowing into Pakistan is concluded. Pakistan disputes India's contention that India has proprietary rights in the waters of the rivers in East Punjab and that Pakistan cannot claim any share of these waters as a right.
- 5th In a congratulatory message to C. Rajagopalachariar on his appointment as Governor-General of India, the Qaid-i-Azam stresses need for real friendship between Pakistan and India.
- 6th Air agreement between Sweden and Pakistan is signed.
- 8th His Royal Highness Sardar Wali Khan, first Ambassador of Afghanistan presents his credentials.

The Kashmir debate concludes in the Security Council.

- 22nd A communique issued by the Defence Ministry of Azad Kashmir Government says, "the first round of the Indian Army's all-out offensive ended today in a disaster".
- 26th For the second time, Indian aircraft bomb Pakistan territory near Garhi Habibullah in the N.W.F.P. resulting in the death of 17 villagers and injuries to several others.

June

- 1st Negotiations begin in Karachi for an Air agreement between Pakistan and the United Kingdom.

May 1948

3rd The Security Council meets to discuss the terms of reference to be given to UNCIP.

The Security Council directs UNCIP to proceed without delay to the areas under dispute with a view to accomplishing the duties assigned to it by the Resolution of the 21st April, 1948.

15th UNCIP holds its first meeting at Geneva.

23rd An Air Transport Agreement is signed at Karachi between the Governments of Pakistan and India

July

1st The Quaid-i-Azam formally declares open the State Bank of Pakistan "It symbolises our financial sovereignty", he says.

7th The five-man United Nations Commission on India and Pakistan arrives in the sub continent.

Oil is reported to have been discovered in Tippera in East Pakistan.

22nd The Pakistan representative to the Inter-Dominion Conference strongly protests against the Imposition of Permit System by India on the entry of Muslims from Pakistan and declares that Pakistan, too, will impose similar restrictions

23rd The Pakistan Government take over the administration of Karachi from the Sind Government.

August

14th UNCIP presents a proposal for cease-fire in the State of Jammu and Kashmir to the Governments of India and Pakistan.

August 1948

World greets Pakistan on the first anniversary of her independence. "I have faith in my people", says the Quaid-i-Azam in his Independence Day message congratulating the nation for the past year's effort.

19th An agreement on the exchange of prisoners, the setting up of a joint organization for the evaluation of urban property and the preparation of revenue records and the evacuation of moveable property is reached in Karachi between the representatives of the Governments of Pakistan and India

27th The Governor-General declares a "state of emergency" in Pakistan.

September

11th Quaid-i-Azam Mahomed Ali Jinnah, Governor-General of Pakistan, expires at Karachi at 10-25 p m.

Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan, in a message, appeals to Pakistanis not to yield to grief but to rededicate themselves to the cause and service of Pakistan.

12th The Quaid-i-Azam is laid to rest at Karachi with full military honours amid scenes of deep sorrow.

13th Hyderabad State (Deccan) is invaded by Indian troops from three directions at 4 a.m.

14th Khwaja Nazimuddin, Premier of East Bengal, is appointed Governor-General of Pakistan.

18th The Quaid-i-Azam Memorial Fund is launched for national institutions to be founded in the Quaid-i-Azam's memory.

September 1948

20th Pakistan applies for 160,000 tons of foodgrains to the International Emergency Food Council of FAO

The Pakistan Central Palestine Aid Commission decides to send £20,000 to Palestine

24th UNCIP leaves the sub-continent.

27th Chaudhri Muhammad Zafrulla Khan, speaking at the UN General Assembly, asks UN to send observers to Hyderabad.

October

1st Currency notes of the denominations of Rs. 5, Rs. 10 and Rs. 100 are issued by the State Bank of Pakistan.

15th Pakistan's Prime Minister holds trade talks with the South African Delegation

18th The "Protection of Evacuee Property" and the "Economic Rehabilitation" Ordinances are promulgated.

November

5th Australia offers 3,000 tons of fine quality steel to Pakistan.

25th The Governor-General of Pakistan, Khwaja Nazimuddin, inaugurates the Pakistan Military Academy at Kakul.

26th A Pak Air dakota crashes near Multan killing twenty-one passengers.

December

4th Chaudhri Muhammad Zafrulla Khan addresses a letter to the President of the Security Council stating that as the Indian offensive in Azad Kashmir is mounting, Pakistan may be forced to take appropriate defensive measures

December 1948

7th Chāudhri Muhammad Zafrulla Khan again appeals to the Security Council to call a meeting to consider the fast deteriorating situation in Hyderabad.

1949

1949

February 1948

February

- 8th The Azad Kashmir Government shifts its capital to Muzaffarabad.
- 9th Mr. Norris E. Dodd, Director-General of FAO, arrives in Karachi.
- 17th Parliament passes the Bill for the establishment of an Industrial Finance Corporation with an initial capital of Rs. 30 million to advance medium and long-term credits to industries in Pakistan
- 22nd Begum Liaquat Ali Khan inaugurates the All-Pakistan Women's Conference in Karachi. The conference decides to form an All-Pakistan Women Association (APWA) to work for the general welfare and cultural development of the women of Pakistan and for the international goodwill and brotherhood of mankind.
- 28th Pakistan's second surplus Budget is presented by Finance Minister Mr. Ghulam Mohammed.

March

- 8th A Trade Mission from Iraq arrives in Karachi.
Trade talks with the Polish Mission begin in Karachi.
The Constituent Assembly discusses the Objectives Resolution.
- 11th Governor-General Khwaja Nazimuddin lays the foundation-stone of the Pakistan Security Printing Corporation.
- 12th The Constituent Assembly passes the Objectives Resolution moved by Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan.

A provisional Truce Line, running approximately north from Manawar to Tithwal and on to Keran, is generally agreed upon by the Military Commanders of India and Pakistan, reports UNCIP.

March 1949

22nd The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Trygve Lie, announces the appointment of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz as Plebiscite Administrator for the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

30th • Governor-General Khwaja Nazimuddin opens the Fatima Jinnah Medical College for Women in Lahore.

April

4th The Inter-Dominion Conference at Delhi concludes after an agreement on a number of items on the agenda, discussion on the subject of evacuee property is again deferred.

15th UNCIP presents proposals to Pakistan and India for a "common basis for the implementation of the Truce Agreement".

20th Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan arrives in London for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference

24th The Inter-Dominion Commission on evacuee property and the Inter-Dominion Banking Conference conclude their deliberations at Lahore.

28th UNCIP presents final truce terms to Pakistan and India with the request that they should be accepted unreservedly.

May

2nd Chaudhri Muhammad Zafrulla Khan opposes Israel's application for UN membership.

9th Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan arrives in Cairo.

12th Pakistan's Foreign Minister speaks for the Libyan unity, he also declares Pakistan's opposition to Italy's rule over these colonies.

May 1949

- 19th Chaudhri Muhammad Zafrulla Khan proposes a special committee to report on Libya.

June

- 6th UNCIP announces that Pakistan and India have not acceded to the Commission's request for "unreserved acceptance" of the Truce Terms.
- 11th Pakistan protests to UNCIP against the Indian decision to reserve four seats for the Kashmir and Jammu representatives in the Indian Constituent Assembly.
- 28th UNCIP's talks with Pakistani representatives conclude. Pakistan is reported to have maintained its unwillingness to deviate from the terms of the UNCIP Resolution of August 13, 1948.

- 29th Chaudhri Muhammad Zafrulla Khan says that by recent Indian Legislation on evacuee property India has violated the Inter-Dominion Karachi Agreement of January, 1949.

July

- 4th The Burma Oil Company Pakistan (Concessions) Ltd., finds oil at the Balkassar test-well in West Pakistan.
- 6th The Anglo-Pakistan talks on Sterling Balances conclude in London.
- 7th The Pakistan History Board finalizes the pattern of history teaching in the country.
- 13th Pakistan and the Philippines sign an Air Agreement.
- 26th India and Pakistan agree on a Cease-fire Line for the whole of the 800 mile front in the State of Jammu and Kashmir at a conference between UNCIP and the military representatives of the two Dominions.

July 1949

30th The report of the Joint Pak-Afghan Inquiry Commission into the alleged Moghulgarai bombing incident exonerates Pakistan from all responsibility for the incident.

The Soviet Trade Mission holds a meeting with the representatives of Pakistan

August

2nd The possibility of a common voluntary code for the Press in Pakistan and India is discussed by the Inter-Dominion Information Consultative Committee in New Delhi

18th UNCIP calls off the proposed Indo Pakistan talks to be held under its aegis in New Delhi for the implementation of the truce agreement in Jammu and Kashmir. It submits a report to the Security Council, pointing out the futility of any such conference between India and Pakistan

September

2nd Pakistan is reported to be considering the letters received by the Government from President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee in connection with the Kashmir dispute

3rd In reply to India's protest regarding the application of the Evacuee Property Legislation, the Pakistan Government charge India with violating the Karachi Agreement on evacuee property by extending the Evacuee Legislation to "non-agreed" areas

6th Pakistan decides to accept UNCIP's latest Truce Proposals in view of the letters from President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee

7th A Memorandum of UNCIP issued in Lake Success discloses reasons for calling off the Truce Conference. According to the Memorandum,

November 1949

36438

November

- 1st A U S Mission of steel experts arrives in Karachi
- 12th A Party of U S senators on a fact-finding world tour arrives in Karachi
- 17th Pakistan is formally admitted to the Far Eastern Commission
- 25th The first International Islamic Economic Conference opens in Karachi

December

- 1st The International Islamic Economic Conference representing eighteen Muslim nations, unanimously agrees to form an International Federation of Islamic Chambers of Commerce and Industry
- 12th UNCIP recommends that the Security Council appoint a Mediator to bring India and Pakistan together on all unresolved issues over Kashmir
- 13th Twenty-six persons, including Major-General Iftikhar Khan and Brigadier Sher Khan are killed in the second major air crash in Pakistan, near Jungshahi, 45 miles from Karachi
- 17th The Security Council decides that its President, General Andrew McNaughton of Canada, should negotiate informally with India and Pakistan to find a mutually satisfactory way of dealing with the Kashmir problem
- 22nd General McNaughton, President of the Security Council submits to the Indian and Pakistani Delegations certain proposals as a 'basis for dealing with the Kashmir deadlock'
- 27th The Government of Pakistan recognizes the Republic of Indonesia on the first day of her independence
- Pakistan concludes a new Trade Pact with Czechoslovakia

September 1949

India insists upon disbanding and disarming Azad Kashmir forces and withdrawal of Pakistan forces from Kashmir. Pakistan agrees to withdraw her forces from Kashmir provided she could be assured that the Indian forces would be withdrawn simultaneously.

8th Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, inaugurating the Pakistan Council of Industries, invites foreign capital for development of 'under-developed countries'.

9th Pakistan accepts UNCIP's proposal that Admiral Chester Nimitz should arbitrate in her dispute with India over Kashmir.

20th The Pakistan Government decides not to devalue its rupee. The new monetary ratio between the Pakistani rupee and the Indian rupee is fixed at Rs. 100 to 144.

24th Chaudhri Muhammad Zafrulla Khan tells UN General Assembly that India's refusal to arbitrate the Kashmir dispute "obstructs a process which must go forward and culminate in a plebiscite". He says that the Punjab water dispute "threatens to put in jeopardy the maintenance of international peace".

13th The Pakistan Government grants Rs. 10 millions to fight food shortage in East Pakistan.

15th The Governor-General promulgates a new Evacuee Property Ordinance in which the definition of 'Evacuee' is widened to resemble India's definition.

31st Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani is appointed Pakistan's 'Roving Ambassador' to undertake a 6-week tour of the Middle East, Europe and the U.S.A.

November 1949

36438

November

- 1stst A US Mission of steel experts arrives in Karachi
- 12th A Party of US senators on a fact-finding world tour arrives in Karachi
- 17th Pakistan is formally admitted to the Far Eastern Commission
- 25th The first International Islamic Economic Conference opens in Karachi

December

- 1st The International Islamic Economic Conference representing eighteen Muslim nations, unanimously agrees to form an International Federation of Islamic Chambers of Commerce and Industry
- 12th UNCIP recommends that the Security Council appoint a Mediator to bring India and Pakistan together on all unresolved issues over Kashmir
- 13th Twenty-six persons, including Major-General Iftikhar Khan and Brigadier Sher Khan, are killed in the second major air crash in Pakistan, near Jungshahi, 45 miles from Karachi
- 17th The Security Council decides that its President, General Andrew McNaughton of Canada, should negotiate informally with India and Pakistan to find a mutually satisfactory way of dealing with the Kashmir problem
- 22nd General McNaughton, President of the Security Council submits to the Indian and Pakistani Delegations certain proposals as a 'basis for dealing with the Kashmir deadlock'
- 27thth The Government of Pakistan recognizes the Republic of Indonesia on the first day of her Independence
- Pakistan concludes a new Trade Pact with Czechoslovakia

1950

1950

January

- 4th The Government of Pakistan recognizes the Peoples' Republic of China.
- 7th Pakistan Delegation to the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference leaves for Colombo
- 17th Reports from Rawalpindi disclose that the R S S have intensified their activities throughout Kashmir
- 27th Pakistan accepts in principle the Indian proposal for referring the Inter Dominion canal water dispute to an expert commission. The acceptance is, however, subject to the condition that on the commission's failure the matter will be referred to the International Court of Justice

February

- 4th The Aga Khan announces a donation of Rs 350 000 for an Economic Research Centre for Muslim countries
- 7th *The Security Council receives from General McNaughton of Canada the report on the task entrusted to him of finding a solution to the Kashmir deadlock*

February 1950

General McNaughton agrees with UNCIP that administrative control over the Northern Areas of Kashmir should remain with the existing local authorities.

As regards the programme of demilitarization, preparatory to the holding of the plebiscite, General McNaughton telescopes the truce and plebiscite stages envisaged by UNCIP. He recommends the withdrawal of the Pakistan Army and of all Indian forces, other than those required for security and law and order on the Indian side of the cease-fire line, and the reduction of the State's forces and militia on the one hand and the Azad Kashmir forces on the other.

- 8th The Security Council resumes its debate on Kashmir. At the Security Council meeting Chaudhri Muhammad Zafrulla Khan characterises the States accession to India as a violation of the principles under which the sub-continent was partitioned and an encroachment on Pakistan's territorial integrity
- 12th Governor-General Khwaja Nazimuddin lays the foundation-stone of the Kotri Barrage — Sub-Centre of the Lower-Sind Project.
- 16th The Government of Pakistan advances a loan of £500,000 to Burma in conformity with the decisions reached at the Commonwealth Conference at Colombo to enable Burma to strengthen her currency and guarantee her production and export of rice
- Japanese Trade Mission arrives in Karachi.
- 18th Pakistan and Iran sign a Treaty of Friendship at Teheran
- 24th The President of the Security Council introduces a resolution terminating UNCIP and proposing the appointment of a UN representative to take over its powers and responsibilities in Kashmir.

February 1950

26th Pakistan-Iraq Treaty of Friendship is signed in Baghdad.

March

1st His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi, arrives in Karachi

13th In the Pakistan Parliament, Finance Minister Mr. Ghulam Mohammed presents his third surplus Budget.

14th *The Security Council adopts a resolution appointing a Mediator for the Kashmir dispute between India and Pakistan. Chaudhri Muhammad Zafrulla Khan declares that Pakistan accepts the joint resolution and will do all in its power to co operate with the UN Representative in the letter and spirit of the Resolution.*

The Security Council reaffirms UNCIP's resolution of August 13, 1948 and January 5, 1949, and expresses the opinion that "the resolution of the outstanding difficulties should be based upon the substantial measure of agreement on fundamental principles already reached, and that steps should be taken forthwith for the demilitarization of the State and for the expeditious determination of its future in accordance with the freely expressed will of the inhabitants".

April

8th Pandit Nehru and Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Premiers of India and Pakistan respectively, sign an agreement in New Delhi on the measures to be adopted to deal with the major Inter-Dominion problems.

12th The Security Council appoints the Australian Jurist, Sir Owen Dixon as Mediator in the Kashmir dispute.

The Government of Pakistan accepts the nomination of Sir Owen Dixon

April 1950

Pakistan Constituent Assembly decides that the Federal Court of Pakistan should be the Supreme Judicial Tribunal in the country, and abolishes the entire appellate jurisdiction of the Privy Council from May, 1950

17th The National Museum at Frere Hall, Karachi, is declared open.

19th Begum and Mr Liaquat Ali Khan leave Karachi on a tour of the U S A on a personal invitation from President Truman

26th Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, arrives in Karachi to discuss various Inter-Dominion problems with Mr Liaquat Ali Khan

May

4th Newspaper editors of Pakistan and India agree not to indulge in propaganda against either State likely to incite war or suggest its inevitability between India and Pakistan so that the Liaquat-Nehru Pact is implemented in the right atmosphere

18th The Peshawar University comes into being.

June

1st Sir Owen Dixon arrives in the sub-continent.

4th A non-official Goodwill Mission from India, headed by Lala Bhim Sen Sachar, arrives in Lahore on a tour of West Pakistan in connection with the Liaquat-Nehru Minorities Pact.

July

11th Pakistan joins the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank.

20th Sir Owen Dixon and the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan

July 1950

hold a Tripartite Conference in an attempt to find a solution of the Kashmir question

August

- 2nd Prem Nath Bazaz, a prominent socialist leader of Kashmir, is released after nearly three years of detention in the India held part of Kashmir.
- 4th The new Pakistan-UK Agreement on Sterling Balances is signed
- 16th Prime Minister of India's reply of August 16, 1950, which appears as an annexure to Sir Owen Dixon's Report, rejects Dixon's "proposal of setting up an administrative body to carry on the functions of government" in the limited plebiscite area until the poll is declared
- 22nd *Sir Owen Dixon announces his failure to bring India and Pakistan together to solve the Kashmir dispute According to The Times, London, "the starting point of Sir Owen Dixon's Mission was the agreement of the United Nations, India and Pakistan that the future of Kashmir should be settled by a plebiscite For this, to be fair, troops would have to be withdrawn by both sides But to India, demilitarization meant the withdrawal of Pakistani forces, disarming of the 'Free Kashmir' regime and the extension of Sheikh Abdullah's authority over the whole country. To Pakistan, these arrangements would make any plebiscite a farce, particularly if substantial Indian forces stayed behind in support of Sheikh Abdullah Pakistan wanted the withdrawal of regular troops on both sides and full authority from both Sheikh Abdullah and the 'Free Kashmir' regime for the United Nations 'Administrator, Admiral Nimitz, to conduct the plebiscite under fair conditions"*
- 23rd Sir Owen Dixon leaves for Lake Success to report the result of his Mission to the Security Council

August 1950

- 26th Chaudhri Muhammad Zafrulla Khan declares in Karachi that India's repeated refusal to fulfil her commitments at many stages during the negotiations has brought about a deadlock in the Kashmir issue.
- 29th A Treaty of Friendship between Pakistan and the Syrian Republic is signed in Karachi.
- 31st Pakistan applies to the World Bank for a development and reconstruction loan of Rs 750 million

September

- 7th Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan opens the Pakistan International Industries Fair in Karachi.
- 9th The Government of Pakistan decides to open near Chalna (East Pakistan) an inland port to handle the outgoing jute and tea and incoming coal.
- 14th Pakistan is elected to the Board of Executive Directors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
Pakistan signs a 60-million sterling Trade Agreement with Japan.
- 15th Sir Owen Dixon submits his report on Kashmir to the Security Council. After three months of discussion and deliberations he came to the conclusion that India did not co-operate because of her refusal to create conditions which would make a plebiscite by demilitarization of the State possible. Sir Owen Dixon, under the circumstances, found that the Government of India, by refusing to accept what he regards as fair conditions for demilitarization in preparation for an overall plebiscite, committed a breach of the commitments formally undertaken by them in the resolutions of August 13, 1948, and of January 5, 1949 of the UNCIP. These two resolutions

September 1950

were accepted by both sides — by India as well as by Pakistan — and they were accepted by India at a time when all the factors in the situation had become perfectly clear.

Pakistan is elected to the Fund and Bank Procedure Committees of the IMF and the World Bank.

19th The Commonwealth Finance Ministers' talks open in London.

UNESCO allots \$140,000 to Pakistan for the establishment of an Institute of Geophysics in the country and for the expansion of radio broadcasting facilities.

21st R.P.A.F. drops food over stranded villages in the Punjab where the flood situation is serious.

The Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement is ratified.

22nd Pakistan signs the Fulbright Agreement which provides for educational exchange between the U.S.A. and Pakistan.

23rd The Commonwealth Ministers' Conference on aid to South-East Asian countries opens in London

28th The autumn session of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly opens. Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan presents the reports of the Basic Principles Committee and the Fundamental Rights Committee.

October

2nd Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, Governor of the Punjab, performs the opening ceremony of the Asian Training Centre of ECAFE, at Lahore.

Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, Finance Minister, in his presidential address at the second annual session of the International Islamic Conference held in Teheran, stresses the need for a scheme of joint industrial planning on a zonal basis.

- 4th A communique issued in Karachi says that a large band of raiders from Afghanistan, including Afghan regular troops, crossed into Pakistan on September 30, but when Pakistan troops contacted them they hastily retreated
- Pakistan is elected a member of the UN Korean Commission.
- 8th Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan is unanimously elected President of the Muslim League
- 10th The overseas radio-telephone service between Pakistan and Switzerland is extended to Poland.
- 12th Mr. Ghulam Mohammed is unanimously elected President of the International Islamic Economic Conference for the next three years at the closing session of the Conference held in Teheran.
- 14th The Central Government gives a grant of Rs. 10 million to the Punjab to deal with the flood situation.
- 28th Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan announces an additional grant of Rs. 10 million from the Centre for the relief of flood victims in the Punjab
- 30th The special envoy of the Motamir-i-Alam-i-Islami leaves for Lake Success with a million-signature scroll demanding justice for the people of Kashmir, to be delivered to the UN Secretary-General.

November 1950

November

- 6th Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan, Chief Minister of the North-West Frontier Province, switches on the extension of the Malakand Hydro-electric line to Shabkadar.
- 17th An Agreement is concluded between Pakistan and UNESCO under which UNESCO will initiate projects for Pakistan costing about \$180,000.
- 19th Hydrographical and topographical survey of the disputed boundaries between East Pakistan and West Bengal begins in accordance with the Bagge Award.
- 20th The UN Special Political Committee recommends that Pakistan, India and South Africa start before April, 1951 with their postponed Round-Table Conference on the treatment of Indians and Pakistanis in South Africa.
- 23rd Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan performs the opening ceremony of the Malakand Hydro-electric link to Kot Najibullah
- 26th Mr. George W. Burgess, Leader of the International Bank Mission, says that the Mission has investigated Pakistan's development projects and found that they fitted into a constructive and well-conceived programme that would greatly benefit the internal economy and foreign trade of Pakistan.

December

- 3rd The Governor of the Punjab opens a boat-bridge across the Indus River at Mithankot, which is claimed to be the longest boat bridge in the world.

December 1950

- 12th** A sum of \$600,000 has been allotted to Pakistan for technical assistance under President Truman's Point-Four Programme.
- 15th** The Governor of the Punjab opens Radio Pakistan's first teleprinter service between Lahore and Karachi.
- 19th** The Governor-General of Pakistan opens the Premier Sugar Mills at Mardan.
- 23rd** The Prime Minister, reiterates at a public meeting at Sylhet, the pledge to the minorities that they will enjoy equal rights with the majority community, but he advises them "to keep their interests confined to the territorial limits of Pakistan and to identify their interests with those of the State to which they belong".

Referring to the Delhi Pact on minorities, the Prime Minister says that the Muslims of East Pakistan will continue to observe the Pact faithfully in letter and spirit, and that to guard the life and property of the minorities is the sacred duty of the majority community according to the teachings of Islam

1951

1951

January

- 2nd I.L.O's Asian Technical Conference on Co operation concludes in Karachi after taking a number of decisions regarding the training of co operative workers and the development of cottage and small-scale industries
- 3rd Pakistan and the Philippine's sign a Treaty of Friendship
- 7th Mr Liaquat Ali Khan leaves Karachi for London to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference
- 9th The Government of Pakistan protests to the Government of India against allowing the so called "All-India Pakhtoon Jirga " to be held in Delhi
- 10th The Pakistan Government appoints the first National Planning Commission entrusted with the task of implementing the Six-Year Development Plan
- 12th The Commonwealth Prime Ministers meet at No 10, Downing Street to continue informal discussions on the Kashmir dispute between India and Pakistan

January 1951

13th At Delhi, the Kashmir Democratic Union passes a resolution condemning the Abdullah regime and its latest move to convene a Constituent Assembly with the object of deciding the future of the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

20th Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan on his way back to Karachi holds discussions in Cairo with the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Mohammad Saleh el Din Bey, on Middle East Affairs

February

1st The Tenth Plenary Session of the International Cotton Advisory Committee opens in Lahore.

9th The first census in Pakistan begins.

Pakistan and the U.S.A. sign an agreement under President Truman's Point-Four Programme. Pakistan will receive Technical assistance worth \$600,000.

21st *The Anglo-American Resolution on the Kashmir question is presented to the Security Council. The Resolution recommends the appointment of another UN Representative for India and Pakistan to supervise the task of demilitarizing the State of Jammu and Kashmir prior to a plebiscite. The new elements introduced in the resolution are: (i) possibility that, although the future accession of the State should be decided by majority of votes cast in a State-wide plebiscite, this should not preclude subsequent boundary adjustments in areas contiguous to the frontiers of India and Pakistan, (ii) the utilization of forces locally recruited or drawn from other members of the UN for the purpose of keeping law and order during the plebiscite period.*

25th India accepts the par value of Pakistani rupee and an Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement is signed in Karachi which resolves the 17-month old trade deadlock between the two countries.

March 1951

March

- 9th Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan reveals in Lahore that a conspiracy to create commotion in the country by violent means and to subvert the loyalty of Pakistan defence forces has been unearthed leading to the arrest of certain Army officers and civilians.
- 10th A Goodwill Mission of the Pakistan Army leaves Karachi for Teheran.
- 13th The Governor of East Pakistan performs the opening ceremony of the first oil prospecting operations in the Patharia Forest area started by Pakistan Petroleum Ltd.
- 19th Mr. Ghulam Mohammed presents before Parliament the fourth surplus Budget.
A Turkish Military Goodwill Mission arrives in Karachi.
- 20th Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan Inaugurates the Annual Conference of the Pakistan Medical Association in Karachi which is attended by a large number of delegates from Foreign countries including the U.S.A., the U.K., and the U.S.S.R.
- 27th The Government of Pakistan appoints an Agricultural Inquiry Committee, under the Chairmanship of Lord Boyd Orr, to recommend measures for improving agriculture and agricultural marketing.
- 29th Mr. Fazlur Rahman moves a Bill in Parliament for the establishment of an Iqbal Academy to perpetuate the memory of the philosopher-poet of Pakistan.
- 30th The Anglo-American Resolution on Kashmir is approved by the Security Council. The Resolution proposes that a new United Nations Representative be appointed to go to Kashmir.

March 1951

The Governor-General inaugurates the Pakistan History Conference in Karachi.

31st Pakistan and Iraq sign a Trade Agreement in Karachi

April

2nd Chaudhri Muhammad Zafrulla Khan conveys to the Security Council Pakistan's acceptance of the Anglo-American Resolution passed by the Council on March 30.

Pandit Nehru tells a meeting of the National Conference workers at Srinagar that India has rejected the Anglo-American resolution on Kashmir.

18th *The Refugee Tax Committee, which meets under the Presidency of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, decides to set up a House Building Finance Corporation to build refugee towns in each unit of Pakistan.*

19th Liaquat Ali Khan opens the RPAF Apprentices School at Korangi Creek.

30th The Security Council appoints Dr. Frank P. Graham to the post of UN Representative to resolve the Kashmir dispute.

May

4th The Kashmir Democratic Union calls upon the people of the Indian-held Kashmir to non-co-operate with the Maharaja, over the so-called Constituent Assembly.

5th Pakistan requests the President of the Security Council to prevent India and the Indian-held Kashmir Government from calling a Constituent Assembly in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

13th Maulana Hasrat Mohani passes away.

May 1951

- 22nd** ~ The World Bank offers Pakistan 60 million dollars as the first instalment of development loan
- 25th** Laying the foundation stone of another textile mill in Karachi, the Governor-General says that Pakistan today is able to meet nearly a third of her requirements of cloth and yarn and expresses the hope that private enterprise will come forward and establish more mills to make Pakistan self-sufficient in textiles.
- 26th** The Pakistan Government sanctions a grant of Rs. 2,500,000 to the East Pakistan Government as relief measure for the victims of the recent cyclone.
- 28th** The First Asian Regional Labour Conference of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions is inaugurated in Karachi.
- 30th** The Security Council takes action on Pakistan's complaint and empowers the President to cable India and Pakistan drawing attention to the "apprehension" of Council Members regarding the proposed holding of the "Constituent Assembly" in Kashmir.

The Asian Regional Labour Conference of ICFTU demands that the Governments of Asian countries should immediately draw up and enforce a 10-year programme for social security and labour welfare

June

- 2nd** Pakistan is reported to have protested to India against contravention of international law and diplomatic etiquette in making the All-India Radio available to Sardar Najibullah Khan for delivering his anti-Pakistan speech on May 27.

Chaudhri Muhammad Zafrulla Khan in a statement supports the Iranian Government's decision to nationalize the AIOC, and says that no one can question their rights to nationalize their industry.

June 1951

- 11th Pandit Nehru, addressing a Press Conference in New Delhi, declares that his Government will not co-operate with Dr. Graham in the implementation of the UN resolution on Kashmir, but will show him 'all courtesy worthy of a high person'. Pandit Nehru also criticises the Press of U K and U S A for its attitude towards India *vis a-vis* Kashmir.
- 16th The Pakistan Foreign Minister informs the UN that so long as the Kashmir Impasse continues, the Government of Pakistan cannot consistently with its "obligation to the people of Pakistan and the maintenance of the security and territorial integrity of the State", earmark elements of the Armed Forces of Pakistan for service on United Nations unit or units.
- 17th A Parliamentary Mission from Indonesia arrives in Karachi.
- 18th The Punjab Flood Commission adopts a scheme for the effective control of river floods in the Punjab.
- Pakistan-India conference on Permit System opens in New Delhi.
- 30th Dr. Frank Graham, UN Representative for India and Pakistan, arrives in the sub-continent.

July

- 1st The Indo-Pakistan Conference on the demarcation of the Suleimanki Headworks Boundary concludes in Karachi without reaching any agreement.
- 9th Britain and Pakistan sign a new Sterling Balance Agreement in London.

July 1951

- 15th** *In reply to questions at a Press Conference in Karachi, Mr Liaquat Ali Khan says that he has instructed Pakistan's Representative at the UN to bring the fact of the massing of Indian troops on Pakistan's borders to the notice of the Security Council. All Commonwealth and friendly countries have also been informed of the situation, adds Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan.*
- 18th** The Pakistan Government accepts the Public Investment Inquiry Committee's recommendations to divert foreign capital in the country to productive channels.
- 26th** The Governor-General of Pakistan promulgates the Civil Defence Ordinance.
- 26th** Pakistan and Turkey sign a Treaty of Friendship.

August

- 1st** Authoritative sources in Washington reveal that the US Government in a Note sent to both India and Pakistan has urged the mutual withdrawal of troops to lessen tension 'in the interest of general peace in Asia'. Pakistan indicates its willingness to accept the suggestion.
- 12th** The Government of Pakistan publishes a White Paper giving the full text of the correspondence exchanged between Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and Pandit Nehru.
- 18th** The Industries Conference which meets in Karachi decides to appoint a sub-committee for the implementation of the Two-Year Development Plan.
- 28th** Pakistan and Egypt sign Treaty of Friendship in Cairo.

September

- 7th** The Pakistan delegate to the San Francisco Peace Conference, Chaudhri Muhammad Zafrulla Khan, says that Pakistan will subscribe

September 1951

to the Japanese Peace Treaty and expresses the hope that the Asian nations attending the Conference will sign the Treaty.

- 10th Canada and Pakistan sign an agreement in Karachi according to which Canada will contribute 10 million dollars towards financing Pakistan's Six-Year National Development Plan.
- 26th The Government of Pakistan issues its second White Paper on Indian troop concentrations.
- 30th The new Standard Time for East and West Pakistan comes into force.

October

- 13th Pakistan asks the UN High Commissioner for Libya for modification of his recommendations under which Britain would largely finance the Libyan budgetary deficit, and for inviting other nations to contribute as well.
- 16th *Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan is assassinated at Rawalpindi. While addressing a public meeting he is twice fired at from close range by an assailant, Said Akbar, who is done to death by the mob.*

Dr. Graham reports to the Security Council that there is still a chance of getting an agreement between Pakistan and India on the question of Kashmir. Dr. Graham's main conclusions and recommendations are: (i) the difficulties should not be underestimated; the possibility of arriving at a basis of agreement should "not be excluded"; (ii) the Security Council should call India and Pakistan to take immediate measures to improve relations between them and to avoid warlike statements; (iii) the Security Council should consider making a renewed effort to get agreement on a demilitarization plan for Kashmir, (iv) the Council might consider instructing a United

October 1951

Nations representative to continue negotiations with the two States and report back to the Council within six weeks.

- 17th Mr. Liaquat's body is brought to Karachi where it is buried by the side of the Quaid-i-Azam's grave. The funeral is attended by 700,000 people.

The Governor-General, Khwaja Nazimuddin, assumes charge as Prime Minister. Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, Minister of Finance, is appointed Governor-General.

- 19th Mr. Ghulam Mohammed is sworn-in as Governor-General of Pakistan.

- 24th Khwaja Nazimuddin's new cabinet is sworn-in.

The Government of Pakistan announces the appointment of a Commission, with Mr. Justice Munir as President, to inquire into the circumstances of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan's assassination.

November

- 10th The Security Council approves an Anglo-American resolution calling for further negotiations to solve the Kashmir dispute. The resolution calls on Dr. Graham to continue discussions between India and Pakistan for another six weeks. Representatives of U.K. and U.S.A. at the Security Council reiterate their opposition to the Constituent Assembly set up by Sheikh Abdullah.

The U.S.A., Britain, France and Turkey announce their plans to establish the Middle East Defence Command.

- 20th Dr. Frank Graham tentatively puts forward a new compromise plan in Paris to Indian representatives for the solution of the Kashmir

November 1951

dispute. Dr. Graham proposes a new disposition of troops and UN supervision of the Kashmir Valley as a prelude to plebiscite.

22nd Khwaja Nazimuddin, making a statement before Parliament on the Egyptian dispute with Britain, declares that Pakistan is vitally interested in the peace and security of the Middle East.

27th The Central Government sanctions Jacobabad-Kashmore-Dera Ghazi Khan-Mahmudkot railway project

December

2nd Pakistan XI beats M C C by four wickets in Karachi

6th Pakistan is elected to the Security Council, by the UN General Assembly, to fill one of the three non-permanent seats on the Council.

13th Dr. Frank Graham calls another round of meetings in Paris with representatives of Pakistan and India over the Kashmir issue.

21st Dr. Frank Graham UN Representative for Kashmir reports to the UN that India and Pakistan have failed to reach agreement on a plan for demilitarizing Kashmir prior to holding UN plebiscite to decide the State's future.

28th The Ford Foundation grants \$1.6 million to Pakistan for three projects including a Polytechnic Technical Institute and a College for Domestic Science.

1952

1952

January

11th Pakistan welcomes the UN Political Committee Resolution on raising a UN force to prevent future aggression, says Khwaja Nazim-uddin.

15th The Commonwealth Finance Ministers Conference begins in London.

17th Dr. Frank Graham presents to the Security Council the report of his efforts for the settlement of the Kashmir dispute and suggests that the number of armed forces to be on each side of the line at the end of the period of demilitarization should be as small as possible, and that they be based on proportion to the number of armed forces on each side of the cease-fire line on 1st January, 1949.

The Soviet Union, in its first major intervention in the Kashmir dispute, charges Anglo-Americans with manoeuvring to transform Kashmir into a military springboard against the Soviet Union and China.

Pakistan promises to support Tunisia in her request that the Security Council intervene in her dispute with France.

January 1952

- 19th Commonwealth Finance Ministers at the London Conference agree to seek free convertibility for the pound sterling.

The Boyd Orr Committee, which was appointed to inquire into the agricultural problems of Pakistan, submits a report to the Government

- 21st The Neo Dastur Party of Tunisia appeals to the Pakistan Prime Minister to intervene in the crisis between Tunisia and France.

- 30th Speaking at the Security Council debate on Kashmir, Chaudhri Muhammad Zafrulla Khan declares that Pakistan accepts in principle mediation proposals for settlement of the Kashmir dispute and denies the Soviet charges that Western Powers are establishing military bases in Kashmir.

- 31st The Security Council asks Dr. Graham to continue for two months his efforts at the settlement of the Kashmir dispute.

February

- 2nd Pakistan and the United States Governments sign an Agreement providing for 10 million dollar US aid to Pakistan during the six months ending June 30, 1952.

The UN Mediator, Dr. Graham, starts a new round of talks in Paris for settlement of the Kashmir dispute with representatives of India and Pakistan.

- 4th Deposits of more than 40 million tons of lignite coal are discovered in East Pakistan.

- 9th Pakistan decides to sponsor the case of Tunisia in the Security Council.

February 1952

20th Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt arrives in Karachi.

At a civic reception given by the Karachi Municipal Corporation, the 'Freedom of the City' is conferred on her.

21st Prime Minister Nazimuddin inaugurates the construction work of the first Naval Dry Dock in Karachi.

22nd Mrs. Roosevelt performs the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the proposed College of Domestic Science at Karachi

March

1st The Amir of Bahawalpur announces the grant of full responsible Government to the people of the State

5th Prime Minister Nazimuddin opens the Pakistan International Industries Fair in Karachi.

14th Dr. Fazil Jamali, former Foreign Minister of Iraq, arrives in Karachi on a mission connected with the formation of an Inter-Islamic Consultative Body which was discussed during the recent visit of the Pakistan Foreign Minister to the Middle East countries.

22nd The fourth All-Pakistan Science Conference meets in Peshawar.

24th Prime Minister Nazimuddin opens the eight-day conference of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee in Karachi. Forty-five representatives of thirteen nations attend the Conference

29th The Conference of women from all over the Muslim world sponsored by APWA opens in Lahore.

April

2nd The Pakistan Delegation asks the UN Security Council to discuss the Tunisian situation.

April 1952

- 3rd** The Pakistan Parliament passes an official Bill establishing an Agricultural Aid Development Finance Corporation.
- 5th** An official Bill published in a Gazette Extraordinary proposes to change the composition of the East Pakistan Assembly by expanding its membership to 309 and by basing elections on adult franchise. The Scheduled Castes and Buddhists are proposed to be given separate electorates.
- 7th** The Pakistan Parliament extends the citizenship rights to 8 million refugees who had migrated to Pakistan before January 1, 1952. The Citizenship Act is amended accordingly.
- Parliament passes a Bill to establish a House-Building Finance Corporation.
- 10th** The Governor-General opens the Security Printing Press at Karachi.
- The hydro-electric power station at Rasul is opened by the Chief Minister of the Punjab.
- 12th** The four Baluchistan States, Kalat, Makran, Las Bela and Kharan, agree to integrate their territories into Baluchistan States Union with a common executive legislature and judiciary. The rulers of the four States enter into a covenant in Karachi with the concurrence and guarantee of the Central Government.
- 25th** In his third report to the Security Council, Dr. Graham, UN Representative for Kashmir, recommends that the two Governments concerned (Pakistan and India) should continue negotiations for the demilitarization of Kashmir and reduce their forces in the State still further by July 5.

April 1952

28th Karachi is raised to the status of a Chief Commissioner's Province.

Pakistan signs a basic agreement for Technical Assistance with the UN.

30th The report of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee held in Karachi in March is released simultaneously in the capitals of 14 member countries. It records all-round progress made by the under-developed countries.

May

4th The Central Government decides to introduce the internationally recognized system of passports to regulate travel between India and Pakistan.

6th The direct radio-telegraphic link between Pakistan and U.S.S.R. is completed, and begins operation.

12th Pakistan informs India that any Indo-Pakistan talks on the Moveable Property Agreement of 1950 must be held simultaneously with a discussion of the Pakistan-India Banking Agreement of 1949.

15th The Pakistan-India Passport Conference opens in Karachi.

June

3rd The UN Economic and Social Council unanimously decides to give the International Islamic Economic Conference consultative status on its committee.

11th Pakistan ratifies I.L.O.'s Convention giving employees the right to organize and bargain collectively.

13th World Bank sanctions loan of 3.25 million dollars for reclamation of wasteland in Thal area in the Punjab.

June 1952

21st Twenty-million dollar aid to Pakistan under expanded Point-Four Programme, during the year ending June 30, 1953, is announced.

26th The first stage in the Indo-Pakistan talks on the Indus water dispute concludes in Washington.

July

5th Australian economist, Mr Colin Clark, holds Pakistan's stand on Kashmir issue justified on economic grounds.

8th The Sub-Committee formed to report on suggestions received on the interim report of the Basic Principles Committee concludes its deliberations.

10th ILO experts arrive in Pakistan to survey labour conditions.

13th A comprehensive plan and tentative construction schedule drawn up for increasing supply of water from the Indus water system is being considered by Pakistan and India.

16th The Central Government allocates Rs. 18 million to the Provinces for extensive road building programme.

25th Dr. Graham puts before India and Pakistan a revised version of his 12-Point Plan for demilitarizing Kashmir in preparation for a plebiscite.

August

9th The Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation finalises schemes and completes investigations of the possibilities of 35 major industrial projects which would cost about Rs 600 million.

11th The Government of Pakistan announces drastic cuts in the O G L. to conserve foreign exchange.

August 1952

- 21st Representatives of Pakistan and India agree on the boundary pact between East Bengal and West Bengal.
- 22nd A 24-hour telegraph-telephone service is established between Karachi and Dacca.
- 26th Dr. Graham opens his talks with representatives of Pakistan and India at Geneva in what is described as his 'last effort' to settle the Kashmir dispute.
- 27th India deadlocks the Geneva talks on Kashmir dispute. India demands the right to station 25,000 troops in Kashmir and is not willing to allow Pakistan to maintain any force except 2,000 police. The Indian demand is turned down by Pakistan.

September

- 6th Three major hydel projects—Karnafuli, Mianwali and Warsak—are finally approved by the Pakistan Economic Council at its meeting under the Chairmanship of Khwaja Nazimuddin. The Council also approves the grant of development loans to provinces totalling Rs. 80 million.
- 13th The Security Council takes a decision to examine Libya's candidature for membership of the UN on the proposal of Pakistan.
- 16th Pakistan signs a barter deal with the Government of the Soviet Union providing for the supply of 150,000 tons of Russian wheat in exchange of 22,000 tons of raw jute & 13,150 tons of cotton from Pakistan.
- 24th Dr. Graham, United Nations Representative for Kashmir, reports to the Security Council that he has failed to effect an agreement between India and Pakistan on the demilitarization issue. His report does not propose any definite action to be taken further.

September 1952

- 28th** Answering a question on Tunisia and Morocco, Chaudhri Muhammad Zafrulla Khan says in Karachi that it is 'too late for any quarter' to question 'the complete right of all peoples to settle for them the form of their Government and their political, economic and civic institutions'.

October

- 11th** The Security Council opens the debate on the report of Dr. Graham dealing with the problem of demilitarization in Kashmir.
- 15th** The Government of Pakistan repudiates the Indian Government's allegation that the Hindu minority in East Pakistan is insecure.
- 17th** The Government of Pakistan decides to introduce the passport-cum-visa system of travel between India and Pakistan from the midnight of October 17.
- 25th** The Azad Kashmir Government decides to abolish jagirdari and grants proprietary rights to occupancy tenants.
- 31st** The Minority Ministers of India and of Pakistan, in a joint-communique issued at the end of their joint-tour of the border districts, say that they have agreed to recommend to their respective Governments such modifications in the rules and procedure of the Passport System between India and Pakistan as are called for in the light of experience gained from the working of the scheme.

November

- 4th** A 15-Million dollar aid is allocated to Pakistan by the U.S.A. under T.C.A. Scheme for the year ending June, 1953.
- 5th** The Government of India informs the Government of Pakistan that it intends to take over all Muslim evacuee property in India. It

November 1952

also asks the Pakistan Government to take over all Hindu and Sikh evacuee properties left in West Pakistan on the basis of agreed details

6th U K. and U S A ask the Security Council to urge India and Pakistan to settle their differences over the demilitarization of Kashmir along the lines proposed by Dr. Graham.

11th The special Political Committee of the General Assembly adopts a draft resolution appointing a three-member UN Good Offices Commission to arrange and to assist in negotiations between South Africa, Pakistan and India over the problem of treatment of persons of IndoPakistan origin

29th Khwaja Nazimuddin, addressing the first business meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London, lays emphasis on the development of backward countries as a means to solving the financial and trade problems facing the Commonwealth and the rest of the world.

December

5th Agreement is reached at the Commonwealth Economic Conference on the re-establishment of the sterling's convertibility.

8th India rejects the Anglo-American Proposal to demilitarize Kashmir prior to a plebiscite, but 'leaves the door open' to further negotiations

11th Large iron ore deposits are discovered in the Mianwali area in the Punjab

17th Speaking at the Security Council debate on Kashmir Chaudhri Muhammad Zafrulla Khan declares that Pakistan would agree to 28 000 Indian troops being left at the end of demilitarization if the Azad

Kashmir forces are left intact on the Pakistan side of the cease-fire line.

22nd The Basic Principles Committee Report is presented to the Constituent Assembly by Khwaja Nazimuddin. The Report envisages a democratic Federal State with a popularly elected Parliament. Parity is accorded to East and West Pakistan in both Houses of Parliament, and weightage to the smaller provinces in West Pakistan. Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar presents to the Constituent Assembly the final report on Fundamental Rights and on matters relating to minorities.

23rd Speaking at the Security Council meeting on the Kashmir problem, Mrs. Pandit announces the Indian Government's rejection of the Anglo-American proposal calling for immediate demilitarization talks.

24th The Security Council adopts the Anglo-American Resolution on Kashmir. The Resolution urges Government of India and Pakistan to enter into immediate negotiations in order to reach agreement on the specific number of forces to remain on each side of the cease-fire line at the end of the period of demilitarization. The figures recommended are between 3,000 and 6,000 on the Pakistan side and between 12,000 and 18,000 on the Indian side.

31st The Governor-General performs the inauguration ceremony of the first Pakistan National Scouts Jamboree in Karachi.

1953

1953

January

3rd Mr. Attlee, British Labour Party leader, addressing a public meeting in Karachi, declares that world peace depends on free social democracy—freedom based on social justice and prosperity. He wishes success to the labour movement in this country and says that he looks to the peoples of the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent to give a lead to Asia.

Turkey is reported to have suggested that Pakistan and Iran should be included in the Middle East Defence Organization proposed by Britain, France, Turkey and America.

5th Judgment in the Rawalpindi Conspiracy Case is delivered. Eleven officers of the Pakistan Armed Forces, including ex-Major General Akbar Khan, are found guilty by the Special Tribunal. Of the four civilians, Faiz Ahmad Faiz, Sajjad Zahir and Mohammad Ata are also convicted. The fourth civilian, Mrs. Nasim Akbar is acquitted.

6th The Pakistan Government is understood to have addressed a strong protest to the Indian Government against the deficiencies caused by India in irrigation water supplies flowing to Pakistan.

7th A procession is taken out by the students of Karachi in observance of their 'Demands Day' to draw the attention of the Government to

January 1953

their educational needs. The procession leads to violent demonstrations and rioting.

10th Khwaja Nazimuddin assures a deputation of students that a judicial inquiry will be held into the incidents in the city and promises to review their complaints over college fees and hostel facilities.

31st The Pakistan Government sets up a Medical Research Association to initiate, assist, develop and finance medical research in the country.

February

1st The Indo-Pakistan Passport talks, which conclude in New Delhi, recommend free movement of visitors from either country over the whole territory of the other, transit facilities, travel for all valid purposes, facilities for obtaining passports and visas, and arrangement for exchange of information.

A Trade and Goodwill Mission from Indonesia arrives in Karachi.

3rd The Government of Pakistan announces its new trade policy. Government decides to allow barter transaction against 'exportable commodities particularly cotton' with any country. Imports against cotton and other exportable items are restricted to essential goods like machinery, iron and steel, chemicals, drugs and medicines.

Dr. Ralph Bunche, Director of UN Trusteeship Division, visits Karachi.

4th Talks on Kashmir are resumed in Geneva between representatives of India and Pakistan under the chairmanship of Dr. Frank Graham.

February 1953

15th Pakistan's new resolution on admission of associate members to full membership of ECAFE is adopted by ECAFE conference at Bandung. The conference also recommends to ECOSOC the setting up of an International Finance Corporation to give interest-free loans to help South-East Asia and the Far East.

16th Prime Minister Nazimuddin inaugurates the Pakistan Academy of Sciences at Lahore.

An Egyptian Press Delegation arrives in Karachi.

18th The Kashmir talks in Geneva between India and Pakistan, under the chairmanship of Dr. Graham, conclude without achieving any substantial progress

25th The Egyptian Military Mission leaves for Cairo.

26th Dr. I. H. Qureshi, Minister for Refugees and Rehabilitation, sends to the Indian Minister for Rehabilitation his offer to scrap evacuee property legislation if India also agrees to do likewise.

27th Eleven members of the so-called Action Committee of the Ahrars, which had announced their intention to start a 'civil disobedience movement' in connection with the agitation against the Ahmediyas, are arrested in Karachi.

The Pakistan History Conference opens in Dacca.

March

1st Several arrests are made in Lahore in connection with the anti-Ahmediya agitation

2nd The Direct Action demonstrations in Lahore take the form of law-breaking. The situation takes an alarming turn

March 1953

3rd The Governor-General of Pakistan, escorted by members of the *Bisat-ush-Sharaf* and the Saudi Arabian Minister to Pakistan, leaves for Saudi Arabia

The Government of Pakistan announces its food policy in an official Press Note. Export of foodgrains out of Pakistan by private businessmen will continue to be banned.

A Treaty of Friendship between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia is signed.

5th India rejects Pakistan's offer for scrapping evacuee property laws

Firing is resorted to by the police in Lahore to bring the situation under control when the mob grows violent in connection with the anti-Ahmediya movement.

6th Martial Law is promulgated in Lahore.

7th Education Minister Mahmud Hussain inaugurates the second meeting of the National Commission for co-operation with UNESCO.

12th Pakistan issues a Press Note denying that it had complained to the United Nations about the alleged interference by India with irrigation waters. The Note says that Pakistan is anxious to seek a solution through other channels even though the situation is serious.

14th Finance Minister Mohamad Ali presents the sixth Surplus Budget in Parliament.

An Orient Airways passenger plane crashes on way to Dacca with 16 aboard.

19th Prime Minister Khwaja Nazimuddin tells Parliament that the

March 1953

anti-Ahmadiya agitation is a political movement actuated by power-politics.

Abolition of licensing fees on the export of Pakistan raw jute to India and surcharge on export of Indian coal to Pakistan is announced in New Delhi on conclusion of Trade Talks between the representatives of the two countries.

- 24th Air Transport Agreement between Syria and Pakistan is signed
- 26th The Constituent Assembly provides the necessary constitutional authority to Government for introducing price control.
- 27th U S -Pakistan Agreement is signed in Karachi by which Pakistan gets Rs. 40,000,000 under T C A.
- 29th Dr. Graham presents his report on the Kashmir talks, conducted in Geneva, to the Security Council for circulation among its members.
- 31st Dr. Frank Graham reports to the Security Council on the talks between representatives of India and Pakistan conducted in Geneva over Kashmir. The report shows that Dr. Graham presented, on February 14 of this year, a proposal that on the Pakistan side of the cease-fire line there should remain an armed force of 6,000 while on the Indian side there should be an Indian army force of 21,000 including state armed forces.

April

- 3rd Malik Firoz Khan Noon forms new Cabinet in the Punjab.
- 7th Chaudhri Muhammad Zafrulla Khan describes Dr Graham's report on Kashmir as a 'very disappointing document'. He adds "Having arrived at the conclusion that the number of troops that India regarded

April 1953

23rd The Sirdar Abdur Rashid Cabinet is sworn-in in Peshawar.

30th An Austro-German expedition led by Dr. Karl Herrligkoffer, arrives in Karachi en route to Nanga Parbat.

May

1st A survey report prepared by the Department of Commercial Intelligence of the Government of Pakistan says that Pakistan's cotton exports to countries excluding India have nearly reached the pre-war level, and forecasts further expansion of Pakistan's exports.

7th Prime Minister Mohammed Ali, speaking to Pressmen at Dum Dum Airport, Calcutta, on his way to Dacca, restates that he stands for the friendliest relations between Pakistan and India. He says that in his view the Kashmir question and the canal water disputes are the two main problems standing between the two countries, and once they are resolved the rest will resolve themselves.

Abdus Sattar Niazi, who was tried by a Military Court in Lahore in connection with the recent Punjab disturbances, is found guilty and sentenced to death.

10th A three-man Food Mission from America arrives in Karachi for an on-the-spot study of the food situation in the country.

Prime Minister Mohammed Ali, speaking at a reception given by members of the minority community in Dacca, declares that his Government is determined not only to protect the interests of minorities, but also to treat them generously.

11th Maulana Abul Ala Maudoodi, who was tried by a Martial Law Court, is found guilty and sentenced to death.

May 1953

The Government of Pakistan sends a team of financial experts to Burma to advise the Burmese Government at their request.

13th Governor-General Ghulam Mohammed says, at Abbottabad, that relations between Pakistan and India can improve only on condition that India has no mental reservations about the sovereignty and independence of Pakistan

The Chief Administrator of Martial Law in Lahore commutes the death sentences on Maulana Maudoodi and Abdus Sattar Niazi to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment.

14th Martial Law ends in Lahore.

Mr Adlai Stevenson, who arrives in Karachi, expresses the hope that the outstanding differences between India and Pakistan would be resolved peacefully.

16th Mr. Adlai Stevenson says that the U S A. and Pakistan walk hand in hand together confidently into the future. Later, in a Press conference, he says that Prime Minister Mohammed Ali's initiative towards the improvement of relations between India and Pakistan is one of the most reassuring and satisfactory developments in international affairs in the post-war years

17th The US Food Mission arrives back in Karachi after completing its tour of the Punjab and Bahawalpur. In Lahore, the leader of the Mission expresses the view that the Punjab is suffering through lack of sufficient water supply.

19th The US Food Mission, prior to its departure, expresses the confidence that the Government and the people of the U S A would assist the 'friendly country of Pakistan' in overcoming its wheat shortage.

May 1953

- 20th The Japanese Government gives a five-year credit to the Government of Pakistan to purchase machinery worth £6 million sterling
- 22nd U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles and M.S.A. Director, Mr. Harold E. Stassen, arrive in Karachi.
- 23rd A joint Press communique issued simultaneously from Delhi and Karachi announces that Kashmir would be the first item on the agenda for the preliminary Ali-Nehru meeting in London early next month. Evacuee property and other Pakistan-India issues will also be discussed. A Steering Committee of officials of both Governments will be appointed to meet from time to time to devise ways and means to resolve unsettled issues.
- 24th Mr. Dulles tells newsmen in Karachi that he discussed the Kashmir problem with Mr. Mohammed Ali and Mr. Nehru. He says that Pakistan and Indian differences pose a potential threat to peace and act as a deterrent to the economic progress of both the countries. He backs regional defence for the Middle East because collective defence is less costly, more effective and solid.
- Prime Minister Mohammed Ali leaves for London to attend the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth.
- 25th President Eisenhower agrees to back legislation to provide Pakistan with a relief loan to purchase one million tons of wheat.
- 27th An American Expedition arrives in Karachi en route to Mount Godwin Austen (K2).
- 29th A Foreign Office Spokesman denies that Pakistan has offered to mediate in the Anglo-Egyptian dispute on the Suez Canal.

June

- 2nd Queen Elizabeth is crowned.
- 6th Mr. Mohammed Ali tells the Commonwealth Prime Ministers about Pakistan's concern over the continuance of the Anglo-Egyptian, Anglo-Iranian, and Arab-Israel disputes.
- Mr. Mohammed Ali and Pandit Nehru continue their talks over Indo-Pakistan problems.
- 8th "We cannot have a theocratic system, because Islam is opposed to priestcraft. It is our intention to keep politics free from intrusions of priests," says Mr. Mohammed Ali, addressing Commonwealth Correspondents' Association in London.
- 10th Mr. Mohammed Ali tells *Reuter* that any settlement of the Anglo-Egyptian Suez Canal dispute and the Anglo-Iranian oil controversy must be consistent with the sovereignty of Egypt and Iran respectively.
- In a B.B.C. talk, Mr. Mohammed Ali says that his discussions in London with Pandit Nehru have given him hope that the disputes between India and Pakistan can be settled.
- 23rd General Naguib, Pandit Nehru and Mr. Mohammed Ali start a series of meetings to discuss the problem of the Suez Canal.
- 24th *U.S. Wheat Aid Bill, granting a gift of One million tons of wheat to Pakistan, is passed.*
- 26th President Eisenhower signs bill making available one million tons of wheat to Pakistan.
- 27th Premier Nehru tells Pressmen in Bombay that he shares the Pakistani Premier Mohammed Ali's optimism that "the Kashmir

June 1953

problem will be solved shortly".

28th Pakistan concludes a Cultural Agreement with Turkey

July

1st British Expedition which conquered Mount Everest arrives at Karachi en-route to London The Expedition is led by Col Sir John Hunt

4th Mr. Amjad Ali is appointed Pakistan's Ambassador to the United States in place of (Prime Minister), Mr. Mohammed Ali

Mr. Habib Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Pakistan's Ambassador to France is appointed Governor of Sind.

6th The 26,660 feet Nanga Parbat is conquered by the Austro-German Expedition

8th Prime Minister Mohammed Ali congratulates the Leader and Members of the Austro-German Expedition which has conquered Nanga Parbat

The Punjab Chief Minister, Malik Firoz Khan Noon issues orders for the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive in the Provincial set-up

9th The Government of Pakistan and India agree in principle to the re opening of Railway Traffic between the two countries, especially on the Lahore—Amritsar route

11th The Punjab rivers are in spate all over the province and the Indus records a rise of 15 ft above normal

12th Pakistan's biggest soap factory being completed at Rahimyar Khan will, it is announced, be in operation by the end of the year

July 1953

- 14th Wazir Mansion, Karachi, the house in which the Quaid-i-Azam was born, is declared a protected monument.
- 21st Prime Minister Mohammed Ali thanks the U.S.A. for goodwill for Pakistan on the occasion of the arrival of 'SS Anchorage Victory' which brings a gift of US wheat to Pakistan
- 22nd Governor-General Ghulam Mohammed awards medals to members of the victorious German Naga-Parbat expedition at a special ceremony at Karachi.
- 25th The Indian Prime Minister Pandit Nehru arrives in Karachi accompanied by his sister Mr. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit.
Ali-Nehru talks begin at Karachi.
- 26th A credit of £10 million is made available to Pakistan by the U.K. Government for the purchase, in that country, of capital goods which will contribute to the solution of Pakistan's food problem.
- 27th The conference of the Prime Ministers of Pakistan and India ends after discussing various problems affecting the two countries.
- 28th Prime Minister Nehru on arriving back at New Delhi declares that a solution of the Kashmir problem is no nearer.
- 30th His Royal Highness Prince Ali Reza, brother of the Shahinshah of Iran, arrives in Karachi from Teheran on a fortnight's visit to Pakistan.
- 31st Mr. Sydney George Holland, Prime Minister of New Zealand, arrives in Karachi and calls on Prime Minister Mohammed Ali.

August

- 1st Prime Minister Mohammed Ali makes the first of a series of fire-

August 1953

side-chats in the national hook-up over Radio Pakistan and declares, "efforts are being continued and will be continued for the removal of obstacles for the bettering of relationships with India"

3rd Sheikh Abdullah Prime Minister of India-held Kashmir in a speech before a meeting near Srinagar (and first published today) declares that he opposes the immediate merger of his country with either Pakistan or India

4th Chenab and Ravi in spate again.

6th / Ravi in spate and nearing the danger point.

8th The Burmah Oil Company submits a scheme of Rs 100 million for the utilization of Sul-gas to the Government of Pakistan

Sheikh Abdullah, Prime Minister of India-held Kashmir talks for the first time of the possibility of Kashmir's accession to India being dissolved and charges discrimination against Muslims in the Posts and Telegraphs and other services run by India in the State

Dr. Ali Sastroamitjojo, Prime Minister of Indonesia arrives in Karachi on en-route to Djakarta

9th *Indian Army Units in the street of Srinagar shoot and kill pro-Pakistani demonstrators following Sheikh Abdullah's dismissal and arrest*

10th Prime Minister Mohammed Ali sends an urgent communication to the Indian Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru expressing grave concern at events in India-held Kashmir and asks for immediate meeting between the two Prime Ministers

12th The Kashmir State Militia opens fire on demonstrators shouting pro-Abdullah slogan in Anantnag, 34 miles from Srinagar Reports

August 1953

pour in of demonstrations against the dismissal and arrest of Sheikh Abdullah in practically every town and village in the Valley of Kashmir.

About 100 persons are killed when Indian-Dogra Troops open fire on huge Muslim demonstration in Srinagar.

16th The Quaid-i-Azam's birth place is declared open as a national monument by the Governor-General, Mr. Ghulam Mohammed.

Kashmir Martyrs' Day is observed throughout Pakistan.

Prime Minister Mohammed Ali arrives at New Delhi for talks with Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru.

17th The Government of Pakistan extends the term of General Mohammad Ayub Khan as Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Army upto January 16, 1959

20th A Joint communication is issued from New Delhi by the Prime Ministers of Pakistan and India declaring that a plebiscite administrator for Kashmir should be appointed by the end of April next year.

25th Prime Minister Nehru tells a meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Party that 30 persons were killed in Kashmir in the disturbances following the dismissal of Sheikh Abdullah.

26th The Nine-Man Karakoram expedition attempting to reach the summit of K-2 fails

28th Three Azad Kashmir leaders, Sardar Mohammad Ibrahim Khan, Mir Waiz Mohammad Yousuf Shah and Mr. Sher Mohammad Khan, at a press conference in Kashmir, declare that India is using the Delhi agreement as a blanket to cover her misdeeds in the valley.

August 1953

30th The Government of Pakistan sanction a sum of Rs 15 million for the construction of a ship-yard at Keamari (Karachi).

September

1st Pakistan's Cotton Exports, hit on an all-time record for the season ending August 31.

Prime Minister Mohammed Ali in a broadcast speech strongly condemns the shooting and wholesale arrests of the people of Jammu and Kashmir for daring 'to express their views on the question of the States' accession to Pakistan.

Mr. Mohamad Ali, Pakistan's Finance Minister, discusses problems of the Sterling Area at London with Mr. Richard Butler, British Chancellor of the Exchequer.

According to a New Delhi report, Dr Ram Monohar Lohia, Praja Socialist Leader demands the release of Sheikh Abdullah

2nd Mr. Horace A Hildreth, U.S. Ambassador to Pakistan, characterises Indian allegations of American intervention in Kashmir as a 'smoke screen designed to divert attention from the real issues'.

6th Prime Minister Mohammed Ali receives the Indian Prime Minister's communication in reply to Pakistan's memorandum regarding the preliminary issues in connection with the holding of the plebiscite in Kashmir as envisaged in the Ali-Nehru agreement.

India suggests that the Indo-Pakistan canal-water dispute can be settled in terms of two parallel irrigation programmes for the two countries that do not clash with each other.

14th Pakistan's Labour Minister, Dr. A M. Malik opens the Third Asian Regional Conference of the International Labour Organization in Tokyo

September 1953

The L.C.C. Town Planning Committee (London) are to commemorate the residences in London of Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah by putting up of two more of the Council's blue-and-white plaques in London

The Municipal Committee of Rawalpindi sanctions Rs 17,000 to build the Liaquat Memorial *Baradari* (Pavilion) at the place where the late Prime Minister was assassinated.

A Five-man Japanese economic and goodwill mission arrives in Karachi from Tokyo. The mission is headed by Mr. Kogane Yoshikru, special assistant to the Minister of Foreign Affairs

18th The French Delegation at the United Nations General Assembly walk out during attack made by Chaudhri Muhammad Zafrulla Khan, Pakistan's Foreign Minister, on French policy in Indo-China and North Africa.

21st The Muslim League Party in the Constituent Assembly unanimously elects Prime Minister Mohammed Ali as its leader in place of Khwaja Nazimuddin.

His Holiness Pope Pius XII donates 10,000 dollars for the building of homes for refugees and the homeless in Pakistan.

24th A seven-man delegation representing the Japanese House of Councillors arrives in Karachi for a three-day stay in the Capital.

30th Pakistan-India Secretariat level talk opens at Calcutta to discuss important issues outstanding between East Pakistan and the East Zone of India.

October

2nd Pakistan Government introduce with immediate effect compulsory Provident Funds scheme for Central Government employees.

October 1953

- 6th** Pakistan's Foreign Minister Chaudhri Zafarulla Khan visits important Egyptian and Middle East personages at Cairo
- 7th** Pakistan Constituent Assembly meets to take up the Basic Principles Committee report
- 13th** Muslim League members in the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan demand declaration of Pakistan as an Islamic State in clear and unambiguous language
- 17th** Prime Minister Mohammed Ali is elected President of the Pakistan Muslim League with an overwhelming majority
- 19th** Governor-General Ghulam Mohammed leaves for Baghdad on a six-day tour of the Middle East, Europe and the U S A
- Mr Justice Abdur Rashid, Acting Governor-General designate is sworn in at a ceremony at the Governor-General's House
- 21st** Australian Foreign Minister Mr R G Casey arrives in Karachi by B O A C from New Delhi on a three day visit¹
- 22nd** Nine members of the 'Jammu and Kashmir National Conference' tender their resignation from the Working Committee after the Council of the Conference, meeting under the Chairmanship of Bakhshi Ghulam Mohammad, remove Maulana Syeed Masoodi from the General Secretaryship of the Conference
- The Muslim League Assembly Party decides that the Head of the State of Pakistan will be a Muslim
- 23rd** The Muslim League Party in the Constituent Assembly decides that the nomenclature of Pakistan in the Constitution should be 'The Islamic Republic of Pakistan'

October 1953

- 24th Sind will build a Darul Latif on the lines of Stratford-On-Avon as memorial to Shah Abdul Latif—"The Shakespeare of Sind".
- 26th An unknown Sten-gunner sprays the home of the Pakistan Deputy High Commissioner in Calcutta with a ten-round volley, hitting a motor car and a building
- 10th The Constituent Assembly of Pakistan lays down that no legislature will legislate any law repugnant to the Holy Quran and *Sunnah*

November

- 1st Pakistan protests to India for the incident in Calcutta on October 26 when shots were fired at the official residence of Pakistan's Deputy High Commissioner in Calcutta
- 2nd Parliament passes the Martial Law Indemnity Bill which indemnifies the action taken by the Martial Law authorities in Lahore
- The first woollen mill set up by the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation in Baluchistan is declared open at Harnai by Mr Qurban Ali Khan, Agent to the Governor-General
- The Constituent Assembly of Pakistan names the country as "The Islamic Republic of Pakistan".
- Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Praja Socialist Leader condemns shocking misdeeds of Bakhshi regime in Occupied Kashmir.
- 1st Chaudhri Muhammad Zafrulla Khan sharply criticises the United Nations General Assembly for its rejection of the resolution on Morocco
- 1st The Constituent Assembly of Pakistan adopts Part Three of the Basic Principles Committee Report regarding the Federation

November 1953

- 8th Khwaja Shahabuddin, Governor of the North-West Frontier Province declares open the Bannu Woollen mills set up by P.I.D.C
- 11th Senator William F. Knowland of New York declares that the Republics of Korea, Formosa, Pakistan and others must be included in a joint security system.
- The condition of poet Nazrul Islam, after examination in London, is considered to be grave.
- 12th Governor-General Ghulam Mohammed confers with President Eisenhower and John Foster Dulles at the White House
- 14th The Constituent Assembly of Pakistan completes adoption of the main principles of the Constitution.
- Governor-General Ghulam Mohammed visits the United Nations Headquarters at New York and attends a reception given in his honour by Mr Dag Hammarskjöld, Secretary-General of the U N
- 15th The Indian Prime Minister Mr Jawahar Lal Nehru in New Delhi describes Pakistan's Islamic Constitution as "medieval and totally opposed to democratic conceptions"
- 17th The U.S.A formally informs India that it is considering a Military Agreement with Pakistan in order to strengthen the free world's defences in South Asia
- 19th Governor-General Ghulam Mohammed denies in London that Pakistan is negotiating with the United States for military help in return for the provision of bases.
- 20th The grant of military bases in Pakistan in return for American Aid is categorically denied by official quarters

November 1953

- 21st Pakistan's Foreign Minister Choudhri Muhammad Zafarulla Khan tells the Security Council that the Three-Power Western Resolution expressing "the strongest censure of Israel for her raid on the village of Qibya", is unsatisfactory.
- 22nd Allama Sayed Sulaiman Nadvi, well-known Pakistani scholar and historian, expires at Karachi after three months' illness.
- 24th India accepts modifications by the Government of Pakistan in the recent Pakistan-India Agreement on Movable Evacuee Property.
- Pakistan is approached by the General Assembly on the recommendations of the Trusteeship Committee to serve on the Committee to conduct further negotiations with the Government of South Africa on the international status of South-West Africa
- 25th A communication from the Indian Government for implementation of the recent Pakistan-India Agreement on Movable Evacuee Property from December 1, 1953, is received by the Government of Pakistan
- A Goodwill Mission of the Federation of the All-India Local Authorities arrives in Karachi from Bombay. The delegation is led by Mr. R. K. Sidhwa.
- 28th Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, Governor-General of Pakistan, calls on President Celal Bayar at Ankara.

December

- 1st Prime Minister Mohammed Ali, in a broadcast, refutes the charges made by the Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, that the constitutional proposals adopted by the Pakistan Constituent Assembly recently, would reduce the minorities to an inferior position in relation to the majority community and that they contravene the Prime Minister's Agreement of April, 1950.

December 1953

The U.S.S.R. sends a note to Pakistan protesting against the reported negotiations between Pakistan and the U.S.A. for the alleged establishment of American bases in Pakistan.

2nd "Pakistan has no aggressive Intentions towards any Power", declares a spokesman of the Pakistan Government in reference to the U.S.S.R. protest to Pakistan on reported negotiations between the Governments of Pakistan and the U.S.A.

4th The World Bank agrees to finance Pakistan's Sui Gas Power Project to the extent of 50 per cent of the total cost which is estimated at £100,000.

The Trusteeship Committee of the United Nations adopts a proposal by Pakistan and other countries seeking to appoint a United Nations representative in the Trust territories.

5th The Five-Man Indian Goodwill Mission of the All-India Local Authorities Federation leaves for Bombay after a 10-day stay in Pakistan.

6th American Vice-President, Mr. Richard A. Nixon arrives in Karachi from Kabul.

8th The U.S. Vice-President, Richard M. Nixon, makes a farewell broadcast and reassures the people of Pakistan of the friendship of the people of the U.S.A.

The Pakistani Chairman of the Sudan Governor-General's Advisory Commission, Mian Ziauddin, arrives at Khartoum.

9th The U.S. Vice-President, Mr. Nixon leaves Karachi for Teheran.

17th Prime Minister Mohammed Ali declares in a Press Conference in Karachi that no lease of bases to the United States are involved

December 1953

in the negotiations going on between Pakistan and the United States for military aid

19th The R P A F Pre-Cadet School is opened at Sargodha in West Pakistan

20th The Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, delivers to the Soviet Ambassador, the Government of Pakistan's reply to the Note of the Government of the USSR presented earlier

Pakistan's Foreign Minister, Chaudhary Muhammad Zafarulla Khan arrives at Teheran on an official visit to Iran

21st The Pakistan Government advise their High Commissioner at New Delhi, Mr Ghazanfar Ali Khan to present a Note to the Government of India regarding Pakistan's resentment at the Congress Party's move to mobilize public opinion against Pakistan's reported military aid from the U S A

The Governor-General of Pakistan lays the foundationstone of the Combined Public Health Laboratory near Tejgaon in East Pakistan

23rd The Indian Prime Minister, Mr Nehru, declares in the House of the People that the situation under which he and Pakistan's Prime Minister, Mr. Mohammed Ali reached certain agreements to solve the Kashmir problem "will completely change if military aid comes to Pakistan from the United States"

The Prime Minister of Ceylon, Mr. John Kotelawala invites the Prime Ministers of Pakistan India, Burma and Indonesia to meet next year to discuss problems of common interest

26th The First All Pakistan Economic Conference opens in Karachi

December 1953

- 28th The 22—million Dollar Economic Aid Agreement between the United States and Pakistan is signed in Karachi for the period ending June, 1954.
- 29th Mr. S. M. Burke, Minister of Pakistan in Sweden informs the Finnish Foreign Minister that the Government of Pakistan have sanctioned a sum of £5,000 for the Managing Committee of the Islamic Congregation at Helsinki as Pakistan's contribution towards the construction of a mosque at Helsinki.
- 30th A 10-Man Egyptian Trade Mission headed by Mr. Hussein Fehmy, Chairman of the National Production Committee, arrives in Karachi from Bombay.

1954

1954

January

- 4th Governor-General Ghulam Mohammed inaugurates the Shah Latifabad Colony for refugees in Hyderabad.
- 5th Governor-General Ghulam Mohammed lays the foundation stone of the Agricultural College and Research Institute at Tando Jam near Hyderabad.
- 6th General amnesty is declared by Frontier Chief Minister Sardar Abdur Rashid to all political prisoners in the Frontier Province, including removal of restriction on detenus and exiles under Frontier Crimes Regulations and Security Laws.
- 7th Governor-General Ghulam Mohammed lays the foundation stone of the Liaquat Medical College at Hyderabad.
- 9th Speaking at the Annual General Meeting of the Dacca-Narayanganj Chamber of Commerce and Industries at Narayanganj, Prime Minister Mohammed Ali appeals to Pandit Nehru to call off the Congress Party Campaign against the proposed U.S. military assistance to Pakistan.
- 12th Prime Minister Mohammed Ali declares to pressmen that Pakistan's negotiations with the U.S.A. for military aid is nobody's business

January 1954

and that she will not discuss it with "any country howsoever friendly it may be".

Sardar Amir Azam Khan, Minister of State for Defence, declares at Rawalpindi that Pakistan is now producing all the rifles and rifle ammunition required by the Army.

- 13th The Prime Minister of Ceylon, Sir John Kotelawala, arrives in Karachi from Colombo
- 14th Sir John Kotelawala, Prime Minister of Ceylon outlines in Karachi the scope and object of his proposed Five-Nation Prime Ministers' Conference
- 15th Pakistan agrees to participate in the Ceylon-sponsored Five-Nation Prime Ministers' Conference.
- 18th Governor-General Ghulam Mohammed inaugurates the sixth Pakistan Science Conference at Karachi.
- Rs 30,000,000 worth of Japanese Textiles are finalized in Karachi.
- 20th The Congress High Command gives a fresh call to the people of India to present a "united front" against the proposed United States military aid to Pakistan.
- 21st The Karachi bound Pakistan Mail collides with an Oil Car near Jhimpir and an estimate of 200 to 300 people are believed to have lost their lives.
- 22nd Representatives of Pakistan and India sign map sheets in Karachi defining boundary alignment of hitherto disputed portion of East Pakistan and West Bengal

January 1954

- 23rd The Pakistan Government orders a judicial inquiry into the Pakistan Mail disaster to be presided over by a judge of the High Court
- 26th The Federal Court of Pakistan dismisses the Crown Petition for special leave to appeal against a judgment of the Sind Chief Court acquitting Mr Hassan Nasir, former Secretary of the Communist Party, Karachi
- 30th Pakistan Government in pursuance of an agreement with India promulgates, on a reciprocal basis, an Ordinance relating to the transfer of certain deposits belonging to evacuees and the reception in Pakistan of similar deposits belonging to refugees. The Government of India issue a similar order
- 31st The Aga Khan arrives from Cairo by B O A C for his Platinum Jubilee celebrations

February

- 1st Prime Minister Mohammed Ali in his first of the month broadcast from Karachi declares that he is "shocked and pained" at the "extraordinary attempts" which are being made in India to mobilize public opinion against Pakistan's attempt to strengthen herself militarily. He declares "we shall not allow any country to deter us from adopting such measure as we believe will be in the interest of Pakistan".
- 3rd The Aga Khan's Platinum Jubilee celebrations are inaugurated at the Jubilee Stadium in the Aga Khan Gymkhana
- 4th The 150 hut Omme Habiba Aga Khan Colony at Drigh Village is declared open by Begum Aga Khan.
- The Commonwealth Development Finance Company of the U K. have decided, it is officially announced, to invest £1 million in the

February 1954

equity of Sul Gas Transmission Company which is being incorporated in Karachi.

5th Government of Pakistan with the help of American experts begin construction at Karachi of the most modern fish harbour in South East Asia

Vice-Admiral Right Commander-in Chief of the U S Naval Forces in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean arrives in Karachi by air. His flagship the USS 'Pittsburgh' reaches Karachi Harbour earlier in the day

The Government of Pakistan decides to participate in the Fifth Session of the Inland Transport Committee of the International Labour Organization to be held at Geneva from February 15 to 27, 1954

8th The New York Times in an editorial urges the U N to call upon India to repudiate the Kashmir Constituent Assembly's ratification of the accession of that State to India

9th Prime Minister Mohammed Ali addressing a meeting at Sylhet appeals to the Indian Premier Mr. Nehru to repudiate the unilateral decision of the Constituent Assembly of the Indian-occupied Kashmir in favour of accession to India

10th Prime Minister Mohammed Ali sends a letter to Indian Premier Pandit Nehru requesting him to clarify his attitude towards the recent decision of occupied Kashmir "Constituent Assembly" in favour of "accession" to India.

11th The Aga Khan leaves Karachi for Cairo. Pakistan's Ambassador to Kabul C. Shah declares at news conference in Karachi that he ... in Pakistan

February 1954

The Governing Body of the All Pakistan Women's Association at its meeting at Sukkur adopts a resolution calling upon the Government to give priority to the creation of a new Ministry of Social Welfare in the current reorganization of the administration in the Central Government

25th President Eisenhower announces from Washington that he will grant military aid to Pakistan to help secure, "stability and strength" in Middle East

Prime Minister Mohammed Ali declares "the United States has not asked for any bases or any undertaking or concession at any time Nor have Pakistan offered any"

26th A Surprise 30 minute meeting between the Prime Ministers of Pakistan and India takes place at 9-15 a m at Palam Airport, Delhi

Kashmir Day is widely observed in East Pakistan

Mr William Knowland, leader of the Republican Majority in the Senate declares at Washington that the Pakistan aid agreement is 'a logical development in the collective security system of the free world'

28th The 8 month long hearing before the Punjab Disturbances Court of Enquiry consisting of Chief Justice Mr. Mohammad Munir and Mr Justice M R Kayani concludes

The River Indus is reported in spate at the point near Guide Bund of the Kotri Barrage

March

2nd Another satellite town for 120,000 persons of Karachi is planned by the Karachi Improvement Trust under its Town Expansion Scheme

March 1954

- 4th Foreign Minister Chaudhri Muhammad Zafrulla Khan reiterates to pressmen that the acceptance of American military aid by Pakistan does not affect the nature of agreement between Pakistan and India in the solution of the Kashmir dispute.
- 5th Sardar Daud Khān, Prime Minister of Afghanistan, referring to the Pact between Turkey and Pakistan declares at Kabul that "the conclusion of such a Pact for collaboration between two Asian nations is likely to lead to better understanding and improvement of the economic position of all".
- 6th Prime Minister Mohammed Ali declares at Dacca that the possibility of Pakistan forging alliances with certain Arab countries might be explored during the forthcoming visit of the Kings of Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Jordan.
- 8th About 20 million voters of East Pakistan go to the polls to elect a new 30-member Assembly.
- ILO experts in the ILO Survey Mission report recommend the establishment of a permanent industrial court to try labour dispute cases and also suggest major changes in labour legislation.
- Hashim Khan of Pakistan retains his British Professional Squash Rackets Championship by defeating his brother Azam Khan in the finals at the Lansdown Club, London.
- 9th The Governments of Pakistan and the United States sign four more agreements to finance projects during the fiscal year ending June, 1954.
- 13th Replying to an address of welcome by the Mayor at Frere Hall, Karachi, His Majesty King Faisal II of Iraq declares "that the future

March 1954

will be a witness to cordial relations between our two nations—Iraq and Pakistan”.

15th Section 92-A is promulgated in East Pakistan on the expiry of the life of the Provincial Legislative Assembly.

Finance Minister Mohamad Ali presents his “development and relief” Budget to Parliament. This Budget is balanced with a nominal surplus of Rs. 10 lakhs after allowing for Rs. 221 lakh tax reliefs.

16th The University of Peshawar confers the degrees of Doctor of Laws on His Majesty King Faisal II of Iraq and on the Crown Prince Emir Abdul Illah, at a special convocation.

17th The Fifth Commonwealth Relations Conference opens at Lahore and is inaugurated by the Foreign Minister Chaudhri Muhammad Zafrulla Khan.

19th The United Front emerges as the majority party by winning 151 out of 237 Muslim seats in the East Pakistan Legislature according to results available up to late to-night.

At the Commonwealth Relations Conference the New Zealand delegate suggests that his Government might agree to send troops to Kashmir in order to ensure a fair plebiscite provided both sides agree to the withdrawal of their troops from Kashmir.

21st It is officially stated that Pakistan has a surplus of Rs. 12 crore 6 lakh in her balance of payments during 1953-54.

23rd Serious riots break out in the Karnaphuli Paper Mills at Chandra-gona resulting in the death of 13 persons and injury to 35.

24th King Faisal II of Iraq and H. R. H. the Crown Prince leave Karachi for Baghdad on the conclusion of their 12-day State visit to Pakistan.

March 1954

27th The Governor-General Ghulam Mohammed lays the foundation-stone of two P.I.D.C. projects—a Cement Factory and a Fertilizer Plant—at Daud Khel.

The Soviet Union protests to Pakistan against "granting" military bases to the United States which action "cannot but harm Soviet-Pakistan relations".

29th In Parliament, the Minister for Rehabilitation renews Pakistan's offer to India to scrap all Evacuee Laws (in both the countries) simultaneously.

31st Mr. Horace Hildreth U.S. Ambassador in Pakistan declares at a Press Conference at Peshawar that "Pakistan may adopt a neutral attitude if she chooses in a Third World War even after securing military aid from the U.S.A

April

2nd The Pakistan-Turkey Treaty for collaboration in cultural, economic and political fields is signed between the two countries in Karachi.

Prime Minister Mohammed Ali inaugurates the Karachi-Dacca Radio Teleprinter Service of the Associated Press of Pakistan.

Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haq is unanimously elected leader of the United Front Parliamentary Party at its first meeting.

5th The Constituent Assembly of Pakistan guarantees full independence to the Supreme Court in matters of tenure of judges and their emoluments.

10th The Report of the Punjab Disturbances Court of Enquiry dealing with the anti-Qadiani riots in the Punjab is submitted to the Punjab Government.

April 1954

- 14th His Majesty the King of Saudi Arabia arrives at Karachi Airport.
- The Government of Pakistan announces that with effect from May 1, 1954, the West Pakistan Standard Time will be five hours in advance of Greenwich Mean time instead of $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours at present.
- 19th Initiating the two-day Kashmir debate in Parliament, Prime Minister Mohammed Ali tells India to "speed up and not postpone" the settlement of the Kashmir dispute which is poisoning the relations between the two countries.
- His Majesty King Saud Ibn Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arab switches on the Dargai Hydel Works, the second biggest Hydel project of Pakistan.
- The Muslim League Party in the Constituent Assembly decide that both Urdu and Bengali should be the State Languages of Pakistan.
- 20th The Working Committee of the Pakistan Muslim League endorses the recommendations of the Central Muslim League Parliamentary Party that the Central and Provincial Ministers should not hold offices in the Muslim League Organization.
- The United Nations Economic and Social Council unanimously approve a proposal submitted by Pakistan that Afghanistan be made a member of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.
- 21st The report of the Punjab Disturbances Court of Enquiry is released to the Press. The Report submitted by Mr. Justice M. Munir, President, and Mr. Justice M. R. Kayani Member of the court of Inquiry constituted under the Punjab Disturbances (Public Inquiry) Act, 1953, is critical of the indecisiveness of the Central Government which "had its repercussions in the Provinces". The court of Inquiry find that "responsibility for the disturbances must primarily rest on the Members

April 1954

of the All Pakistan Muslim Parties Convention Karachi and all Muslim Parties Convention, Lahore, and the numerous religious organizations which were represented at the conventions by the members of these organizations"

28th The Five Asian Prime Ministers parleys commences in Colombo

29th The Punjab Martial Law prisoners not guilty of violence or incitement to violence, are to be released under the orders of the Government of Pakistan

An agreement is signed between the Government of Pakistan and U S A providing for the construction of modern facilities for storage of foodgrains in both East and West Pakistan

May

2nd The Five Asian Prime Ministers issue a communique making proposals for ending the war in Indo China

Pakistan's Abdul Khaliq sets up a new Asian record in the 100 metre dash when he wins his trial in 10.6 seconds in the second day of the Asian Games at Manila

3rd Three Pakistani athletes set up a new Asian Games record in two events at Manila in the third day of the second Asian Games

4th The Pakistan Government rejects the Russian protest made on March 26, 1954 against Pakistani Military Cooperation Pact

8th Prime Minister Mohammed Ali, declares in Parliament that so long as the Kashmir dispute is not resolved, it would be idle to hope that the five Asian countries representatives at the recent Colombo meeting of the Asian Prime Ministers can succeed in establishing mutual understanding and trust among themselves

May 1954

- 11th** Pakistan wins the first match of her Cricket tour in England by defeating Worcestershire by 8 wickets
- 14th** The so-called "Delhi Agreement" which finalizes the "complete accession" to India of Indian-held Kashmir is made effective from today by a Presidential order issued from New Delhi. The order extends to the State almost all the important parts of the Indian Constitution
- 17th** Prime Minister Mohammed Ali describes the East Pakistan disturbances as a "foreign conspiracy" and declares that "Communist and other elements inimical to Pakistan both within and from outside the country have had a hand in instigating and organizing the disturbances"
- Bulbul Choudhry the reputed Pakistani dancer dies in hospital in Calcutta
- Pakistan and the United States sign a Mutual Defence Assistance Agreement in Karachi. Simultaneously with the signing of the agreement the two Governments issue identical declarations categorically announcing —*
- 1. The agreement does not establish a military (offensive and/or defensive) alliance between the two countries*
 - 2. It does not involve any obligation on the part of Pakistan to provide Military bases for the use of the United States.*
- 21st** The East Pakistan Cabinet decides to appoint a three-man Commission to probe into the cause of the outbreak of rioting in the Adamji Jute Mill at Narayanganj recently
- 30th** Major-General Iskander Mirza is appointed Governor of East Pakistan

June 1954

Major-General Iskander Mirza declares at Dacca that "there is no intention of retaining the Section 92-A administration a day beyond the period for which it is absolutely necessary".

The Indus inundates the important township of Jampur in Dera Ghazi Khan district rendering a large number of people homeless and damaging standing crops.

10th Begum Rana Liaquat Ali Khan is appointed Pakistan's Ambassador to the Netherlands.

Talks commence between Prime Minister Mohammed Ali and Mr Adnan Menderes at Ankara

Pakistan's Foreign Minister Chaudhri Muhammad Zafrulla Khan tells the State Department in Washington that Pakistan will not accept the World Banks compromise proposal for division of the Indus river basin waters between India and Pakistan.

Agreement is reached between Pakistan and the United States for imports of American publications for which the United States will accept payments in Pakistani rupees.

11th The Turkish National Assembly unanimously passes the Bill ratifying the Turko-Pakistan Pact.

15th The first Test Match between Pakistan and England ends in a draw.

16th Prime Minister Mohammed Ali tells Pressmen at Damascus that the Turko-Pakistan Pact is open to all Middle Eastern countries except Israel.

June 1954

- 19th Pakistan informs the USSR of its decision to impose reciprocal restrictions on the movement of Soviet Diplomats in Pakistan
- 21st The appointment of Khan Iftikhar Husain Khan of Mamdot as Governor of Sind is announced
- 23rd Pakistan's Foreign Minister Chaudhri Zafrulla Khan at Washington charges India with "dragging her feet" and "endangering" an International Bank plan to work out a division of the Indus river basin waters between the two countries
- 24th Director Harold E. Stassen of the Foreign Operation Administration signs contracts totalling \$ 3,300,000 with two American Universities which will undertake Three-Year Development Projects for two Universities in Pakistan
- 26th A Deputation of Zamindars tells the Punjab Chief Minister, Malik Firoz Khan Noon, that India's unilateral action in diverting the waters of the river Sutlej endangers the forthcoming *Kharif* crops sown on thousands of acres of land throughout the Province
- 29th The Export Incentive Scheme announced by the Government of Pakistan to boost export of primary commodities and articles of Pakistan manufactures takes effect and will remain effective until March 31, 1955

Mr Justice Mohammad Munir is sworn in as Chief Justice of Pakistan at a ceremony held at Nawan Shehr near Abbottabad

July

- 1st Indian threats to divert the waters of the Sutlej, Beas and Ravi together with the failure of the normal monsoon confronts Pakistan with the great threat that more than 6,500,000 acres of land in Bahawalpur and the Punjab will lie fallow

July 1954

Prime Minister Mohammed Ali in his first-of-the-month broadcast expresses his Government's willingness to come to an *ad hoc* arrangement with India for the supply of water to the Bhakra canal "consistent with our own requirements" pending settlement of the allocation of the waters of the Indus basin.

3rd In a despatch from Delhi the London *Times* correspondent gives evidence to show that India is waging a "war of nerves against Pakistan" and is determined to isolate Pakistan from any Asian diplomatic traffic.

6th The Constituent Assembly gives unfettered powers to the High Courts of the land to ensure justice and to guard against possible abuse of authority by the Executive. The Single-clause amendment to the provisional Constitution adopted by the Assembly is described as the "first 'magna carta' of liberty of the citizens".

8th Prime Minister Nehru opens the Bhakra Dam which will irrigate millions of acres of Indian land at the expense of Pakistan.

The Pakistan Cabinet calls an emergency meeting and discusses the serious repercussions of Indian action in opening the Bhakra canal.

9th Opening of the Bhakra Canal by India results in a reduction of over 50 per cent fall in the water level below the Ferozpur Headworks, causing considerable reduction in water supplies in the Sutlej valley canal serving Bahawalpur and Bahawalnagar districts of the State.

10th Pakistan launches a strong protest with the Indian Government against the opening of the Bhakra canal "in clear violation of international commitments". A similar protest note is sent to the World Bank by the Government of Pakistan.

July 1954

Six more months of austerity for consumers is the keynote of the import policy announced by the Government for the shipping period beginning from July, 1954.

- 14th It is officially disclosed that East Pakistan will receive overall assistance to the extent of Rs. 21 crores from the Central Government during the current financial year.
- 16th The All Parties National Emergency Council at a meeting held in Karachi urge the Government of Pakistan to issue a whitepaper "detailing the full facts of the Sutlej water dispute" and also adopt a resolution warning Britain and other Commonwealth countries that "India's aggression in occupied-Kashmir and diversion of Sutlej river water is a great threat to peace."
- 25th The First Thermal Power plant in East Pakistan is opened by Major-General Iskander Mirza, the Provincial Governor, at Siddhirganj near Dacca.
- 31st *K-2, the world second highest mountain is conquered by the Italian expedition led by Professor Desio*

August

- 2nd Report of unprecedented floods due to the spate in the Brahmaputra and other rivers cause alarm in East Pakistan.
- 3rd The Instruments of ratification of the treaty of friendship between Pakistan and the Lebanon are exchanged in Karachi.
- 4th Over a million people are affected by the unprecedented floods caused by heavy rains in East Pakistan.
- 5th Mr. Justice Mohammad Munir, Chief Justice of Pakistan is sworn in as Acting Governor-General at a ceremony held in the Governor-

August 1954

General's House

The Flood situation is aggravated in Dacca city with the further rise in the water level of the river Burl Ganga overnight

- 9th The East Pakistan Government set up an Emergency Council to supervise and coordinate flood relief works in the Province
- 11th The actual damage and devastation wrought by flood in East Pakistan, are likely to be far greater than all previous estimates
- 12th Pakistan shows an overall surplus of Rs 17 15 crores in her overall foreign trade during the trade year 1953 54 ending June 30, 1954
- 10 000 square miles involving 7 000 people in the eastern wing of Pakistan are affected by the recent floods according to official reports
- 14th Pakistan will attend the Baguio (Philippine) Conference to discuss the establishment of a collective security arrangement for South East Asia, it is officially announced
- 16th The Government of Pakistan approve the National Anthem composed by Ahmed Chagla and Hafiz Jullundhari
- 17th Pakistan defeats England by 24 runs in the final Test at the Oval
- 26th The flood situation in East Pakistan further worsens in Mymensingh and Rangpoor districts following recent high floods in the upper reaches of the Brahmaputra in Assam

September

- 3rd Experts of eight nations reach "basic agreement" on almost all aspects of the projected South East Asia Defence Treaty at Manila
- 4th The Working Committee of the All India Jamiat ul-Ulema at a meeting at New Delhi decide to send a deputation to the Indian

Premier Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru to acquaint him with the details of the recent communal riots in the country.

5th The Chief Delegates of Pakistan, France and Britain arrive at Manila to attend the 8-nation SEATO Conference opening on the 6th September.

6th Pakistan's Foreign Minister Chaudhri Mohammad Zafrulla Khan tells the Opening Session of the SEATO Talks that his country has "Vital Interests and responsibilities in both regions—Middle East and East Asia".

Talks on the *ad hoc* arrangements on the distribution of Sutlej water begin in Karachi between the World Bank Mission and Finance Minister Chaudhri Mohammad Ali.

7th The Supreme Court and the High Court in Pakistan will have concurrent powers to enforce the Constitutional rights of minorities through special writs. The proposal is incorporated through an amendment in the Fundamental Rights of the Minorities Committee Report, which is adopted by the Constituent Assembly.

The SEATO Pact is signed by 8 nations including Pakistan at Manila as a bulwark against aggression and subversion in South East Asia.

8th Prime Minister Mohammed Ali, assures Parliament that money for the relief and rehabilitation of victims of East Pakistan will be provided even at the cost of national development schemes.

14th Prime Minister Mohammad Ali, opens Pakistan Navy's own Graving dock and fitting out berth at West Wharf, Karachi.

The Annual Report presented before the Directors of the State Bank of Pakistan shows a net profit of Rs 20,972,724 during the year 1953-54.

September 1954

- 20th** The Constituent Assembly finalizes the Basic Principles of the Constitution.
- 21st** The Constituent Assembly of Pakistan after a three-hour debate repeals the Public and Representative Office Disqualifications Act.
- The Constituent Assembly of Pakistan finally adopts the Basic Principles of the Constitution.
- The Constituent Assembly lays down in clear and unambiguous terms that from that day the Supreme Authority in the country shall be the Parliament.
- 22nd** Prime Minister Mohammed Ali leaves for the United States.
- 24th** *An agreement between the Government of Pakistan and Standard-Vacuum Oil Company is signed in Washington by which both Parties will join in searching for crude oil reserves in East and West Pakistan.*
- 25th** Lok Sabha approves an official measure seeking to abrogate the Evacuee Property Law of the country for all cases arising on or after May 7, 1954.
- 26th** Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan Pakistan's State Minister of Food and Agriculture declares at Dacca that Pakistan is now in a position to export 40,000 tons of jute goods annually to foreign countries after meeting all domestic requirements.
- 27th** Heavy floods caused by rains during the last 96 hours engulf three districts of the Punjab.
- 28th** As a result of a rise in the Ravi River, Lahore and many towns of the Punjab are completely isolated.
- 30th** Heavy flood damage is reported from the several districts of the Punjab.

October

- 1st Prime Minister Mohammed Ali meets Sir Winston Churchill and has lunch with the British Prime Minister.

The most crucial and important part of the Kotri Barrage—the diversion of the river Indus—is completed.

Broadcasting over the BBC Home Service, Prime Minister Mohammed Ali declares that Pakistan does not believe in neutralism because, in her view, it is no longer possible to keep aloof from conflict between the two major power blocs in the world today.

- 4th In a Whitepaper outlining the story of the failure of direct negotiations between Pakistan and India, the Government of Pakistan calls upon the Security Council to take “firm and decisive action” to settle the 7-year old Kashmir dispute.

- 5th Pakistan's Prime Minister Mohammed Ali, at a Press Conference in New York, declares that direct negotiations with India over the Kashmir dispute failed because Premier Nehru blocked the three conditions necessary for a plebiscite in the disputed territory. These conditions he said are: the plebiscite should be held under the supervision of a person or organization that can be relied on for neutrality; that there be no coercion during the plebiscite; and that the Kashmir Government be neutral during the voting.

- 7th Foreign Minister Chaudhri Muhammad Zafrulla Khan is officially elected to the International Court of Justice by both the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council.

- 12th At a ceremony at the Governor-General's House, Ghulam Mohammed presents medals to the Members of the Pakistan Cricket Team who have just returned from an official tour of England.

October 1954

- 13th An officer of the British Security Service, Mr. C, W L U'ren is appointed by the Government of Pakistan to conduct further investigations into the assassination of the late Quaid-i-Millat Liaquat Ali Khan
- 15th Prime Minister Mohammed Ali speaking before the Far East American Council of Commerce and Industries, New York, announces a new policy of incentives to foreign investments in Pakistan designed to encourage rapid industrial development
- 19th Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan announces the launching of Pakistan's Atomic Energy Programme in his presidential address to the Second Meeting of the Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.
- 21st The United States Government announce that it will make available to Pakistan in the current fiscal year about \$ 105,000,000 in Economic Aid and will also endeavour to accelerate the substantial American Aid Programme for Pakistan
- 24th *The Constituent Assembly is dissolved by the Governor-General and the following Proclamation is issued by the Government and published in the Gazette Extraordinary*
- "The Governor-General having considered the political crisis with which the country is faced has with deep regret come to the conclusion that the Constitutional machinery has broken down. He, therefore, has decided to declare a State of Emergency through-out Pakistan. The Constituent Assembly as at present constituted has lost the confidence of the people and can no longer function. "*
- Following the proclamation issued by the Governor-General an 8-Member Cabinet with Mr Mohammed Ali as Prime Minister is sworn in at the Governor-General's House

October 1954

28th Dr Khan Sahib is sworn in as a Cabinet Minister at the Governor-General's House

29th Pakistan and Japan sign a £28 million each way trade agreement for a period of one year beginning from September 15, 1954

November

3rd Scotland Yard Detective C.W.E. U'ren arrives in Karachi to conduct investigations into the Quaid-i-Millat's assassination

6th H.R.H. Prince Sardar Mohammad Naim Khan visiting Afghan Foreign Minister meets Prime Minister Mohammed Ali

7th The Afghan Foreign Minister H.R.H. Prince Sardar Mohammad Naim Khan at a Press Conference in Karachi underlines the necessity of "military and economic collaboration" between Afghanistan and Pakistan

8th The Governor of Sind dismisses the Pirzada Ministry from office. Mohammad Ayub Khuhro is asked by the Sind Governor to form a new Cabinet

Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan President of the "defunct" Constituent Assembly files a Petition in the Sind Chief Court challenging the validity of the Governor-General's Proclamation of October 24. The application is made under Section 223-A of the Government of India Act 1935, (as adapted by Pakistan)

9th Khan Qurban Ali, A.G.G. Baluchistan, is appointed Governor of the North-West Frontier Province.

Sardar Bahadur Khan is appointed Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner of Baluchistan

November 1954

- 10th** A 12½ per cent immediate cut in the price of indigenous cloth is announced by Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani, Minister for Commerce and Industries
- The Khairpur State Legislative Assembly declares that Khairpur State agrees to merge itself with a single unit should it be evolved for the whole of West Pakistan
- 11th** Mr. Tamizuddin Khan's Petition challenging the Governor General's Proclamation of October 24, 1954 is admitted by the Sind Chief Court
- An agreement is signed at Karachi between Finance Minister Chaudhri Mohamad Ali and Mr. J. H. Cleveland acting High Commissioner for Canada whereby Canada will bear the entire dollar cost of Pakistan's Rs 220 million multi-purpose Warsak Project.
- 22nd** Prime Minister Mohammed Ali in a broadcast announces Government's decision to "unify the whole of West Pakistan" into a single administrative unit.
- 23rd** Prime Minister Mohammed Ali announces the arrival of the first shipment of US military aid to Pakistan
- 24th** Pakistan and the United Kingdom conclude an agreement on the avoidance of double taxes on income.
- 25th** The Frontier Legislative Assembly unanimously passes a resolution welcoming the One Unit proposal for West Pakistan.
- 27th** Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani is sworn in as Governor of the Punjab, at Lahore.
- 30th** The Punjab Legislative Assembly unanimously adopts a resolution favouring the merging of West Pakistan into one administrative unit.

December

- 1st Prime Minister Mohammed Ali in his first-of-the-month broadcast declares that the Punjab has agreed for a period of 10 years to accept 40 per cent representation in the (unified) West Pakistan Legislature although it is entitled, on the basis of population to 56 per cent representation
- 9th The World Bank announce that Pakistan and India have resumed discussions in Washington to try to end their dispute over the division of the waters of the six rivers of the Indus river basin
- 11th The Sind Legislative Assembly passes with an overwhelming majority a resolution favouring the plan to weld West Pakistan Province into a single unit
- 14th The 'One Unit' Conference of Central Ministers, provincial Governors Rulers of States and provincial and States Chief Ministers is inaugurated by Governor General Ghulam Mohammed
- 17th Governor General Ghulam Mohammed promulgates the Pakistan (Establishment of Council for the Administration of West Pakistan) Order, 1954 which comes into force at once
- The top level One Unit Conference decides that the administrative structure of unified West Pakistan will follow the normal provincial Cabinet in all respects—One Governor one Cabinet, one Legislature one Secretary
- 20th The Governor-General appoints Mr. Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy to be a Member of the Council of Ministers and he takes over the portfolio of the Ministry of Law
- 25th Prime Minister Mohammed Ali leaves Karachi to attend the Second Colombo Powers Conference at Bogor (near Djakarta)

December 1954

28th The Prime Ministers of Five Asian Nations at Bogor issue a joint announcement declaring that they will call a Conference of Afro-Asian countries in the last week of April next year

 The Indian Touring Cricket Team begin the first match of their tour in East Pakistan

29th The Five Asian Prime Ministers in a joint communique issued from Bogor announce that they have invited the People's Republic of China and Japan among other nations to the Afro Asian Conference in Indonesia next April

1955

1955

January

1st Control on the distribution and movement of indigenous cloth is abolished.

The Baluchistan states sign an instrument of merger into the West Pakistan Unit.

3rd The Pakistan Foreign Office announces that the Second SEATO conference will be held at Bangkok on February 23

7th The Government of Pakistan take the first major step on the way to developing atomic energy by setting up an 11-man Expert Committee to draw up an Atomic Energy Programme.

Dr. Mohan Singh Mehta, the retiring Indian High Commissioner to Pakistan tells Press men at Calcutta that the relations between Hindus and Muslims in East Pakistan are good and there is no disharmony or distrust on the basis of religion.

10th The Governor-General promulgates an ordinance providing for the establishment of a Rs. 5 crore Pakistan International Airlines Corporation incorporating the Orient Airways.

January 1955

- 11th** Pakistan signs a \$60 million Economic Aid Agreement with the United States. In all, Pakistan during 1954-55 will receive \$110 million aid. The agreement is signed by the Finance Minister Chaudhri Mohamad Ali and by American Ambassador Mr. Horace Hildreth on behalf of United States
- 19th** Prime Minister Mohammed Ali inaugurates the P.I.A. Karachi-London Service
- 23rd** The Australian Prime Minister Mr. Robert G. Menzies arrives in Karachi by a B.O.A.C. plane from Colombo on a three-day visit.
- 24th** An agreement is reached between the Sind Government, the Pakistan Government and the Pakistan Army over the development of the Makhi Dhand land Reclamation Project. The Makhi Dhand Area is being developed by the Military Family Resettlement Organization.
- 25th** Prime Minister Mohammed Ali confers with the Canadian Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent at Ottawa.
- 26th** Informal talks commence between the Governor-General of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India at New Delhi.

February

- 1st** Commonwealth Prime Ministers, at the Prime Ministers Conference London, record their support for Turko-Pakistan and Turko-Iraqi Defence Arrangements, as a basis for the proposed security network for the Middle East.
- 3rd** Two more projects of the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation, the Nowshera Caustic Soda Factory and the Nowshera D.D.T. Plant commence production.

February 1955

- 7th A New Ordinance is promulgated by the Governor-General whereby Pakistan will compensate expropriated refugees from India and areas occupied by India. The compensation will be in respect of both urban and agricultural property.
- 8th The Government of Sind abolishes *jagirdari* in the Province. The 11,00,000 acres of land thus acquired will be distributed among the landlords and *Haris*. The decision is unanimously taken by the Provincial Government.
- 9th The Full Bench of the Sind Chief Court unanimously allow the Petition of Mr. Tamizuddin Khan, President of the Constituent Assembly, challenging the Proclamation of October 24, 1954. Their Lordships grant a Writ of *Mandamus* restoring the Petitioner to his office as President of the Constituent Assembly by restraining the respondents from interfering with his duty and obstructing him in the exercise of his function.
- 10th Pakistan's Minister for the Interior, Major-General Iskander Mirza declares that the Government have appealed to the Federal Court against the decision of the Sind Chief Court which has given judgment in favour of Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan.

Pakistan will receive UN Technical Assistance to the extent of one million dollars during 1955-56, it is announced in Karachi.

Ruins of the 2nd century B.C. are discovered around Torlundi village in the Swabi Tehsil of Mardan.

Mr. Mohammad Shahabuddin, Governor of East Pakistan declares at Chittagong that 18 oil concessions have been granted in East Pakistan to different oil companies for exploration and prospecting for oil.

February 1955

- 11th The Central Government sanction Rs. 15,50,000 for the Government of East Pakistan for the implementation of the Social Uplift Schemes in the medical and public health spheres.
- 17th An appeal is filed in the Federal Court of Pakistan on behalf of the Federation of Pakistan and 9 Ministers against the Sind Chief Court's decision of February 9, which declares the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly by the Governor-General of Pakistan illegal.
- 18th President Celal Bayar of Turkey arrives at Karachi on board the Turkish State yacht *savarona*.
- 21st The Conference on the "Status of Women" begins in Karachi under the auspices of the All Pakistan Women's Association.
- Pakistan's High Commissioner in India, Mr. Ghazanfar Ali Khan, declares in Jullundur that "no war declaration between India and Pakistan is meaningless unless the Kashmir problem is solved".
- 22nd The Federal Court of Pakistan issue orders for stay of issue of the Writ of *Mandamus* by the Sind Chief Court restoring Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan to his office as President of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan and *Quo Warranto* against five of the Petitioners prohibiting them from exercising the office of Minister till the decision of the Federal Court on the appeal of the Federation of Pakistan and nine Ministers of Pakistan against the judgment of the Sind Chief Court.
- The West Pakistan Council of Administration headed by Mian Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani finalizes and signs the report on the proposed Administrative set-up of West Pakistan as One Unit. The report is submitted to the Central Government a month ahead of schedule.

February 1955

23rd Ministers of eight Powers, nations allied in the South East Asia Collective Security Treaty open talks at Bangkok on the defence of South East Asia and the Western Pacific

24th The SEATO will set up a permanent Headquarters in Bangkok and each of the eight SEATO Powers will assign a Resident Ambassador to it if decided at the Conference

The Three-day Conference of the International P E N is inaugurated at Dacca in East Pakistan by the Governor Mohammad Shahabuddin

26th It is announced that Pakistan will receive aid equivalent to \$1,110,880 during 1955 as a result of the expanded programme of the United Nations Technical Assistance

March

3rd The Chief Court of Sind grants interim stay order against the operation of a Sind Government order abolishing *Jagirdari* in the Province of Sind.

5th Their Majesties King Husain of Jordan and the Queen Mother arrive at Karachi Airport

6th His Majesty King Husain of Jordan speaking at a dinner given in his honour by the Prime Minister and Begum Mohammed Ali at Karachi declares "It is with pride and gratitude that I wish to mention the most praiseworthy efforts exerted by the Representatives of Pakistan in defence of the rights of the Arab refugees at the UN and in various of the international centres".

14th Pakistan's Minister for Agriculture Mr Ghayasuddin Pathan inaugurates the Eight-nation North East Regional Wheat and Barley Conference of the Food and Agricultural Organization

March 1955

- 15th The biggest post-Independence Irrigation project in Pakistan—Kotri Barrage—is declared open by Governor-General Ghulam Mohammed
- 17th Bakhshi Ghulam Mohammad Prime Minister of occupied Kashmir discloses in Srinagar Assembly that Sheikh Abdullah is opposed to Kashmir's association with India
- 18th The Punjab Governor Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani declares open the Jauharabad Sugar Mills which will produce 10,000 to 12 000 tons of white sugar per year
- 21st The Federal Court of Pakistan accept the appeal of the Pakistan Government against the Sind Chief Court judgment and Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan's petition the Federal Court setting aside the Judgment of the Sind Chief Court recalls both the writs Both parties are directed to bear their own costs throughout The order relates only to the question of assent while the question of the Governor-General's right to dissolve the Constituent Assembly remains undecided
- 24th After about four years' imprisonment 8 Rawalpindi Conspiracy case prisoners are ordered to be released on bail by Mr Justice Shabbir Ahmad, Judge of the Lahore High Court Four prisoners are released but two of them are later re arrested
- 27th The Government of Pakistan promulgates the Emergency Powers Ordinance and assumes powers to (1) make provisions for framing the Constitution of Pakistan, (2) make provisions to constitute the Province of West Pakistan on a specified date, (3) validate laws which were passed by the Constituent Assembly but had not received the assent of the Governor-General, (4) authenticate the Central Budget, (5) rename East Bengal as East Pakistan

March 1955

- 31st A mob raids Pakistan's Embassy in Kabul seriously damaging the premises and wrecking office equipment and transport. One Pakistani is seriously injured and three other members of the staff receive minor injuries.

The Pakistan's Consulate at Jalalabad is attacked by a mob which destroy furniture and other equipment in the Consulate

April

- 3rd Karachi observes a protest day against the raid by an Afghan mob on Pakistan's missions in Afghanistan

- 4th The Governor General of Pakistan appoints Mr M A Gurmani and Dr. Khan Sahib as the Governor and the Chief Minister of West Pakistan Province respectively.

Pakistan demands reparation and an apology from the Afghan Government for the attack on the Pakistan Consulate in Afghanistan and for insults to the Pakistan Flag.

Mr. A. C. B. Symon, British High Commissioner in Pakistan, discloses that Her Majesty's Government has lodged a protest with the Afghan Government over the attack on the Pakistan Embassy at Kabul by an Afghan mob. Similar demarches are reported to have been made to the Afghan Government by the United States and Turkey

- 7th The Prime Minister Mohammed Ali's marriage to Miss Aliya Saddy Abi el Lamah on April 2 in Beirut, is officially announced in Karachi

- 9th His Excellency Lt. Col. Gamal Abd el Nasser President of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Egypt arrives in Karachi on a three-day official visit to Pakistan.

Expression of regret by Afghanistan is rejected by the Government

of Pakistan as "unsatisfactory and inadequate"

- 10th Important talks between Pakistan and Egypt take place in Karachi when the Governor-General Ghulam Mohammed and the Prime Minister Mohammed Ali confer for over two hours with Lt-Col. Gamal Abd el Nasser and the Egyptian Minister for National Guidance, Major-General Saleh Salem
- 12th A Full Bench of the Federal Court of Pakistan presided over by the Chief Justice Mr Mohammad Munir holds that the power to make provision as to the Constitution of the Dominion cannot be exercised by the Federal Legislature or by the Governor-General who has no power to make any provision as to the Constitution of the Dominion by an Ordinance. The Court, therefore, held that Section 2 of the Ordinance promulgated by the Governor-General on March 27, 1955 (Ordinance No IX, 1955) is *ultra vires*, inasmuch as it purports to validate certain constitutional provisions retrospectively.
- Five Rawalpindi Conspiracy Case prisoners are released on bail from Lahore and Montgomery Jail following an Order issued by a Full Bench of the Lahore High Court.
- 15th Accepting the judgment of the Federal Court the Governor-General Ghulam Mohammed by a proclamation summons a 60-Member "Constitution Convention" to meet at Murree on 10th May, 1955.
- 16th The Governor-General of Pakistan gives assent to the 35 acts of legislation passed by the late Constituent Assembly mentioned in the schedule to the Emergency Powers Ordinance, 1955.
- The Governor-General issues a proclamation in a Gazette Extraordinary of Pakistan declaring that the laws mentioned in the schedule to the Emergency Power Ordinance, 1955, shall, subject to any report

from the Federal Court of Pakistan, be regarded as having been valid and enforceable from the date specified in the schedule.

- 18th The Federal Court of Pakistan makes an Interim Order (1) Fixing April 25 as a date for the hearing of the reference made to it by the Governor-General under Section 213 of the Government of India Act 1935; (2) restraining all codes, until the Federal Court has disposed of all the reference, from taking any action on the ground that any of the laws mentioned in the schedule to the Emergency Powers Ordinance are invalid; (3) suggesting that the Governor-General may also refer to the Court for its opinion, the question whether the Constituent Assembly is rightly dissolved by the Governor-General and whether the proposed Constituent Convention will be competent to exercise the powers of the Constituent Assembly under the Indian Independence Act; (4) instructing that notice of the reference be sent to Mr. Tamizuddin Khan as well as to the Advocate-Generals of all the Provinces.

Law Minister Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy tells a Press Conference that the object of the Ordinance and Proclamation issued by the Governor-General last week is to save "the country from chaos and to preserve the State".

The Rs 9 crore Sui-Karachi Gas pipeline is completed.

The 29-Nation Afro-Asian Conference opens and adopts a broad five-point agenda.

- 20th The Second reference made by the Governor-General to seek advice of the Federal Court on the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly and the competence of the proposed Constitution Convention to make the Constitution of Pakistan, is admitted by the Federal Court of Pakistan.

April 1955

21st The Political Committee of the Afro-Asian Conference declares at Bandung that "in view of the existing tension in the Middle East, caused by the Palestine question, the Asian-African Conference fully support the rights of the Palestine Arabs and calls for the implementation of the resolution of the UN on the Palestine question and for the peaceful settlement of this question".

The Constitution Convention (Amendment) Order 1955 is published in the Extraordinary Gazette issued by the Ministry of Law

22nd At the Bandung Conference, Prime Minister of Pakistan Mohammed Ali submits his seven principles of international conduct. These are (1) respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, (2) recognition of the equality of every nation, (3) non-interference in other nation's affairs, (4) non-aggression, (5) the right of self-defence, (6) the right of self-determination, and (7) settlement of international disputes by peaceful means, negotiations, mediation and arbitration

24th The Asian-African Conference at Bandung concludes amidst scenes of enthusiasm and on the note of complete unanimity. Pakistan's seven pillars of peace are accepted by the Political Committee to be incorporated in the 10 points unanimously agreed as the Charter of co existence

27th The Governor-General issues an Order giving to the Constituent Convention all powers which under the Provision of Section 8 of the Independence Act are exercisable by the Constituent Assembly. Thus the Convention will function not only as a Constitution Making Body, but also as a Legislature

The Governor-General of Pakistan promulgates an Ordinance extending the life of the Pakistan Security Act for another three years.

May

- 4th Fazal Mahmood, Pakistan's Test Bowler is named among the "Five Cricketers of the Year" chosen annually by 'Wisdom's Cricket Almanac.
- 5th The Prime Minister of the Sudan, Mr. Sayed Ismail El-Azhari arrives in Karachi on a 10-day visit.
His Royal Highness Crown Prince Faisal of Saudi Arabia arrives in Karachi on a four-day visit.
- 6th Sardar Amir Azam Khan Minister of State for Refugees and Rehabilitation announces that Pakistan and India have ratified the Evacuee Movable Property Agreement effected in March.
- 9th The Afghan Consulate at Quetta and the Afghan Trade Agency at Chaman are closed following recall orders from Kabul.
- 10th The Federal Court of Pakistan gives its opinion on the Four-point Reference made by the Governor-General and holds that: (1) The Governor-General has the legal authority to dissolve the Constituent Assembly; (2) the Governor-General has the power during the interim period, and "under the common law of civil or state necessity" to validate lapsed laws until the (new) Constituent Assembly decide their validation; (3) the Governor-General can bring into existence a new Representative Legislative Institution, whose proper name will be Constituent Assembly and not convention, and he can nominate the electorate, but not the members thereof. Therefore, arrangements for the representation of States and tribal regions can be made only by the Constituent Assembly and not by the Governor-General.

The Federal Court of Pakistan declines to answer the Reference as to what are the powers and responsibilities of the Governor-

May 1955

General in respect of the Government of the country before the new Constituent Assembly passes the necessary legislation—because "this question is too general".

14th Prime Minister Mohammed Ali leaves Karachi for New Delhi to discuss the Kashmir issue with the Indian Prime Minister Mr. Nehru.

Talks commence in New Delhi on Kashmir between Pakistan's Prime Minister Mohammed Ali and Mr. Nehru, Indian Prime Minister.

Pakistan signs an agreement with Germany for promotion of trade between the two countries

15th A Japanese Scientific Expedition reaches Karachi to explore the glaciers, deserts, forests and fields of the Karakorum ranges.

16th His Royal Highness Prince Musaid Bin Abdur Rehman, special envoy of the Saudi Arabian King, who has been deputed to resolve the tension between Pakistan and Afghanistan begins his talks in Karachi.

17th The Bulbul Academy of Fine Arts is inaugurated at Dacca

18th Prime Minister Mohammed Ali returns to Karachi from New Delhi after the conclusion of his inconclusive talks on Kashmir with Pandit Nehru.

26th The U.S.A. and Pakistan sign an agreement in Washington providing US Government guarantees for American private investment in business enterprise in Pakistan.

29th The Governor-General of Pakistan issues the "Constituent Assembly Order" providing for elections to the Constituent Assembly, in supersession of the "Constituent Convention Order".

June

- 1st Prime Minister Mohàmmèd Ali in his first-of-the-month broadcast announces Government's decision to set up a commission to examine existing marriage and family laws in order to ascertain the extent to which "abuses are prevalent and to devise ways and means to afford protection to the rights of women in accordance with the tenets of Islam".
- 5th Governor-General Ghulam Mohammed issues a proclamation restoring Parliamentary Government in East Pakistan
- 6th The Egyptian Minister, Col. Anwar Sadaat arrives at Karachi and tells reporters on his arrival that he has come in response to a request by the King of Saudi Arabia, "to join with Prince Musaid in settling the Pakistan-Afghanistan dispute".
- 10th Pakistan-Indian talks on outstanding financial issues open in Karachi
- 15th Field Marshal Pibul Songgram, President of Thailand, arrives in Karachi on a three-day visit to Pakistan
- 18th The Pakistan Foreign Office confirms that Afghanistan has accepted Pakistan's main demand for settling the dispute over the flag incident.
- 20th Finance Minister, Mr. Mohamad Ali inaugurates the Conference of Economic Experts of SEATO countries at Karachi
- 21st The polling for the elections of the 72 members of the new Constituent Assembly begins at the provincial headquarters.
- 23rd Mr. Fazlul Haq, United Front Party, wins a majority of the Muslim seats from East Pakistan in the Constituent Assembly, capturing 16 against 12 won by the Awami League. The remaining are shared by the Muslim League and Independent candidates.

June 1955

- 24th It is announced in Washington, Delhi and Karachi that the "Government of India and Government of Pakistan with the good offices of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, have entered into inter-Governmental agreement which was signed in Washington on June 21, by the leaders of the Pakistan and Indian delegations now in Washington", on the Canal Waters dispute. The agreement makes provision for *ad hoc* transitional arrangements from April 1 to September 30, 1955 and after taking into account Pakistan's ability to transfer waters in replacement from the Western Rivers establishes *ad hoc* amounts for additional canal withdrawals by India from the three Eastern Rivers (Ravi, Beas and Sutlej) during the period covered by the agreement
- 25th The U'ren report on the assassination of Quaid-i-Millat, Liaquat Ali Khan is released. It declares that "whatever political differences may have existed amongst Pakistan's leading men, there is no evidence whatsoever to suggest that any one of them was in the remotest way interested in the murder of their Prime Minister".
- 30th An agreement regarding the construction of the Karnaphuli multi-purpose project in East Pakistan is signed in Karachi

July

- 1st In his first-of-the-month broadcast, Prime Minister Mohammed Ali announces Pakistan's decision to accede to the treaty of the Baghdad Pact. "By this Pact" he declares "Turkey and Iraq and now Pakistan bind themselves to cooperate in each other's security and defence". The treaty of Baghdad was signed by Turkey and Iraq in February and later joined by the U.K., Pakistan's adherence to the Pact as the fourth Member activates it in so far as setting up a Permanent Council of Pact members under the Treaty

July 1955

- 6th SEATO Military Advisers begin three-day Conference at Bangkok.
- 7th The first session of the new Constituent Assembly of Pakistan begins at Murree.
- 9th The Constituent Assembly of Pakistan unanimously passes the Representation of states and Tribal Areas Bill, 1955.
- 18th The Government of Pakistan file a petition praying for special leave to appeal against the judgment of a Full Bench of the Lahore High Court in the *habeas corpus* petitions filed on behalf of ex-Maj-Gen. Akbar Khan and other Rawalpindi Conspiracy Case prisoners.

August

- 1st The Pakistan Government decide with the approval of the International Monetary Fund to re-fix the par value of the Pakistani rupee. The new parity is 0.186621 grams of fine gold per rupee or rupees 4 76190 per U.S. dollar.
- 4th Dacca flood river continues to rise and more than 20 mohallahs and roads in Dacca city are inundated by a further rise in the water level of the river Burl Ganga.
- 5th The World Bank at Washington, announce 14,800,000 dollars loan to Pakistan for port improvements at Karachi.
- 6th An official press note is issued announcing the appointment of Major-General Iskander Mirza as Acting Governor-General in place of Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, who has taken two months' leave on grounds of health.

Water level in all the affected districts around Dacca continues to rise.

August 1955

- 7th *Prime Minister Mohammed Ali resigns from his office immediately after the election of Chaudhri Mohamad Ali the former Finance Minister as the new leader of the Muslim League Parliamentary Party. The Acting Governor-General, Major-General Iskander Mirza, requests Mr. Mohamad Ali to continue in office till a new Ministry is sworn in*
- 8th The Constituent Assembly of Pakistan holds a two-hour session and appoints a 16-Member Committee to draft its Rules of Procedures.
- 9th The flood situation further deteriorates both in Dacca and Mymensingh districts registering a rise in the water level exceeding last year's peak level.
- 11th A Nine-man Muslim League-United Front coalition Government is sworn in with Chaudhri Mohamad Ali, leader of the Muslim League Party, as Prime Minister
- 12th The Constituent Assembly of Pakistan unanimously elects Mr. Abdul Wahab (United Front) as Speaker and Mr. C. E. Gibbon (Muslim League Associate) as Deputy Speaker. The House adjourns till August 23
- 20th Widespread flood in almost all rivers of the Frontier Province cause extensive damage to property, 13 persons are reported to have died.
- 31st Mr. Ismail Ibrahim Chundrigar is appointed Minister for Law.

September

- 4th With a further breaching in the bund of the river Indus, the flood situation in Sind worsens
- 8th *The Annual Report of the State Bank of Pakistan for the year ended June 1955, shows a net profit of Rs 1.92 crores*

September 1955

- 9th The Government of Pakistan and Afghanistan reach an agreement on principle on which a settlement of the flag incident is to take place.
- 13th Pakistan flag is re-hoisted over the Embassy in Kabul with full ceremonial honours by the Afghan Foreign Minister, Sardar Mohammad Naim Khan
- 14th A flag on the Pakistan Consulate in Jalalabad is rehoisted by the Afghan Minister for Communications
- 19th Major-General Iskander Mirza is appointed permanent Governor-General of Pakistan with effect from October 6, 1955
- 23rd Pakistan formally accedes to the Baghdad Pact. The instrument of accession is deposited at Baghdad by the Pakistan Ambassador, Mr. Shoab Qureshi, bringing the total number of signatories of the Pact to four—the other three being Iraq, Turkey and the United Kingdom.
- 26th The *ad hoc* Training Sub-committee of the SEATO commences its seven day conference in Karachi, Rear-Admiral Siddiq Choudhri, Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Navy, inaugurates the Conference in his capacity as the country's Military Adviser to the SEATO
- 30th *The Constituent Assembly, after three weeks' discussions, passes the Establishment of West Pakistan Bill in an amended form by 36 votes to 13. The Bill empowers the Governor-General to integrate West Pakistan*
- The flow of sui gas for industrial consumption begins in Karachi

October

- 1st Pakistan's High Commissioner in Delhi protests to the Government of India against the communal riot in Kotah.

October 1955

The Law Minister, Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, announces in the Constituent Assembly that the Central Government have decided to recommend amnesty for all the Rawalpindi Conspiracy Case prisoners to the Governor-General

3rd Governor-General, Iskander Mirza gives his assent to the Establishment of West Pakistan Bill, 1955, passed by the Constituent Assembly on September 30

4th Prime Minister Chaudhri Mohamad Ali, inaugurates the third Annual Meeting of the Food and Agriculture Council of Pakistan, and declares that the shortest cut to the attainment of their objectives—the raising of the living standard of the masses—is through the development of agriculture which is the foundation of Pakistan's economy

6th The swearing in ceremony of Major-General Iskander Mirza as Governor-General of Pakistan, is held at Governor-General's House. The Chief Justice Mr. Justice Mohammad Munir administers the oath.

A Gazette Extraordinary issued by the Government of Pakistan, announces that Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani, Governor of the Punjab, is appointed by the Governor-General as the Governor of the Province of West Pakistan with effect from October 14, 1955.

The Punjab is faced with the worst flood situation in its history. The flood affected areas are Lahore, Gujranwala, Sheikhupura and Sialkot

10th Prime Minister Chaudhri Mohamad Ali declares that Kashmir's accession to Pakistan will be on terms and conditions to be chosen by the people of Kashmir themselves. The Prime Minister makes this declaration before a cheering crowd of thousands of Kashmiris, while

October 1955

inaugurating the Village AID Development Programme at Muzaffarabad.

12th The Sutlej water enters Bahawalpur and inundates parts of the city.

14th As the merger of West Pakistan comes into force, Prime Minister Chaudhri Mohamad Ali and two other leaders of the New Province, the Governor, Mr. M. A. Gurmani and the Chief Minister Dr. Khan Sahib, make country-wide broadcasts on the opening of a new era for Pakistan, and all three declare that the integration will prove to be a lasting benefit in many fields.

19th A three-man Electoral Commission is set up to suggest how Electoral Laws and Rules should be revised to secure free and fair elections in the country.

21st Admitting that the "forces of opposition are growing more active" in Kashmir, a correspondent in Delhi of "The Times" (London) details some repressive measures adopted by India.

November

2nd A bilateral Airline Transport Agreement is signed between the Pakistan Government and the Republic of Turkey. The agreement provides for the exercise of traffic rights by the Airlines of each country in the territory of the other on a reciprocal basis.

3rd The British Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, the Earl of Home, declares in Karachi that the United Kingdom recognizes Pakistan as the "legal successor to former British commitments" in the North West Frontier.

9th Governor-General Iskander Mirza performs the opening ceremony of the Sui-Karachi Gas Pipeline.

November 1955

- 10th** Pandit Prem Nath Bazaz, President of the Kashmir Democratic Union, under preventive detention in Delhi, tells the Advisory Board, which reviews his case, that he is not prepared to compromise on the issue of a free and impartial plebiscite which he regards as the only solution of the Kashmir dispute.
- 18th** An Army announcement issued in Washington announces a \$20,000,000 Construction Programme to meet the air, sea and land defences of Pakistan
- 19th** Prime Minister Mohamad Ali, flies to Baghdad to lead the Country's Delegation to the Permanent Council of the Baghdad Pact which is meeting on November 21.
- 21st** The Council of Ministers Conference of the Baghdad Pact opens at Baghdad.
- 23rd** The Baghdad Pact Council winds up its two-day conference with a joint 19-point communique calling for peace, security and prosperity in the Middle East
- 26th** An All Parties Kashmir Conference including delegates from Azad Kashmir, summoned by the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Mohamad Ali, opens at Karachi
- King Saud arrives in Karachi on his way to New Delhi.
- 28th** The All Parties Conference on Kashmir after three days deliberations in Karachi resolve that "all efforts which are being made to secure for the people of Jammu and Kashmir right of self-determination should be intensified and integrated on a national basis". The Conference calls on the Government of Pakistan to take all possible steps to ensure this objective. It empowers the Conference's President

Mr. Mohamad Ali, to set up a Committee to advise the Government on the Kashmir issue.

December

- 3rd The Chief Minister of East Pakistan, Mr. Abu Hossain Sarkar, inaugurates the Bengali Academy at Burdwan House, Dacca
- 9th The Soviet Premier, Marshal Bulganin, declares in Srinagar that the Soviet Union considers Kashmir a part of India.
- 10th In a speech at Srinagar Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, the first Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, declares that Kashmir is a part of India and that the people of Kashmir had themselves decided to become a part of the country.
- 11th Replying to the statement of Marshal Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev on Kashmir, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Mohamad Ali declares that "no power on earth shall deflect us from helping the people of Kashmir to secure that right" (self-determination through plebiscite). However long the struggle and however difficult, we shall pursue it resolutely. The cause of the people of Kashmir is just. It must triumph.
- 19th Pakistan's Foreign Office charges the Eastern bloc headed by the USSR of making a "deliberate move to bring the cold war" and possibly "armament race" also to this area.
- The British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Anthony Nutting declares in the House of Commons that the report of Mr. Khrushchev remarks on Kashmir are not in keeping with the United Nations Resolution on Kashmir.
- The London Times declares that it can be "no accident that India's relation with Pakistan over Kashmir or with Portugal over Goa or

December 1955

Pakistan's relations with Afghanistan have worsened as a result of the Russian leaders' visit"

29th Soviet Premier Bulganin in Moscow affirms that his Government "completely shared India's view point on Kashmir".

31st The Foreign Minister, Mr Hamidul Haq Choudhri, declares at Dacca, "the Soviet leaders during their recent visit to India did everything to increase dissension and fan the flames of tension and bitterness between India and Pakistan"

1956

1956

January

- 5th Prime Minister Mohamad Ali sets up an eleven man National Economic Council comprising the Prime Minister, four Central Ministers and three Ministers from each of the two Provinces. The Council will review the overall economic situation in the country and formulate plans in respect of financial, commercial and economic policies for the consideration of the Central and Provincial Governments.
- 9th The Constitution Bill is introduced in the Constituent Assembly by the Law Minister, Mr I I Chundrigar. By its provision Pakistan will be an Islamic Republic and its President a Muslim who will be jointly elected by the Members of Central and Provincial Legislatures.
- Governor General Iskander Mirza inaugurates the Pakistan Academy of Sciences.
- 11th The first Economic Committee meeting of the five nation Baghdad Pact begins at Baghdad. Pakistan calls upon the United States to join the Baghdad Pact.
- 15th The P I D C s Rs 17 million Zeal Pak Cement Factory goes into

January 1956

production at Hyderabad when Prime Minister Mohamad Ali formally declares it open

23rd Governor General Iskander Mirza inaugurates the new building of the Government Institute of Arts at Dacca

24th Her Excellency Madame Soong Ching Ling Vice Chairman of China arrives in Karachi on eight day visit to Pakistan

29th Mr Dag Hammarskjöld Secretary General of the UN arrives in Karachi in the course of his round the world tour

The Pakistan Muslim League unanimously elect Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar as President

February

1st Prime Minister Mohamad Ali announces in the Constituent Assembly that both Urdu and Bengali will be the state languages of Pakistan

11th Indian Prime Minister Pandit Nehru declares that if the Baghdad Pact does not effect us today it is bound to effect us tomorrow and the day after

14th Prime Minister Mohamad Ali addresses the opening session of the Conference of Pakistan envoys to the Middle East countries

18th Mr Puran Lal Lakhanpal Chairman of the 'End Kashmir Dispute' Committee declares at New Delhi that were a plebiscite to be held in Kashmir today over 90 per cent of Kashmiris will vote against India for Pakistan

21st The Constituent Assembly of Pakistan decide that Pakistan shall be a Federal Republic to be known as Islamic Republic of Pakistan

February 1956

The Constituent Assembly of Pakistan decide that Karachi will continue to be the Federal Capital till such time as Parliament by law decides the areas of the Federal Capital

28th Pakistan protests strongly to India against the violation of Pakistan territory in the Rann of Cutch by Indian armed forces

Pakistan wins the third Test Match and the 'Rubber' against the M.C.C. 'A' team at Peshawar by defeating the tourists by seven wickets

March

1st The Government of Pakistan decide to establish a high powered Atomic Energy Commission which will consist of a governing body and an Atomic Energy Commission

Sir Anthony Eden, the British Prime Minister, declares in the House of Commons that Britain fully supports Pakistan in maintaining its sovereignty over "areas East of the Durand Line" regarding this line as the international frontier with Afghanistan

2nd Governor-General Iskander Mirza gives his assent to the Constitution Bill

5th Governor-General Iskander Mirza is elected unopposed as President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for the interim period

Governor-General Iskander Mirza approves the appointment of Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haq as Governor of East Pakistan, vice Mr. Amiruddin Ahmad

The eight-nation SEATO conference opens in Karachi

March 1956

- 7th Prime Minister Mohamad Ali announces in Karachi that the USA plan to give Pakistan "military aid on a substantial scale and, in the months to come, the shape and size of the Air Force will rapidly alter."
- 8th The SEATO Council at the conclusion of a three-day conference issue a communique declaring *inter alia* that the Treaty area which the SEATO powers are committed to defend, includes Pakistani territory right upto the Durand Line
- His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran accompanied by Queen Soraya arrives in Karachi on a one-day official visit
- 14th The fourth Test Match between Pakistan and the M.C.C. 'A' team is won by the M.C.C. 'A' by two wickets.
- 15th Pakistan has a budget with no new taxes and on the other hand tax relief is given. The budget presented to the Constituent Assembly by Mr. Amjad Ali, shows a surplus of Rs. 58 lakhs.
- 18th The Prime Minister of Turkey, Mr. Adnan Menderes arrives in Karachi on a seven-day official visit to Pakistan.
- 20th Pandit Nehru in the Indian Lok Sabha hails Prime Minister Mohammad Ali's statement that India and Pakistan issue a declaration that neither will resort to force for the settlement of disputes but he does not mention settlement of disputes through negotiations, mediation or arbitration.
- 22nd Rich tributes are paid to Prime Minister Mohamad Ali and the Law Minister, Mr. I. I. Chundrigar "on giving the country a Constitution" when the Constituent Assembly meets for the last time.

March 1956

23rd *The Dominion of Pakistan is proclaimed the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Immediately after the proclamation, Major-General Iskander Mirza is sworn in as the first President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.*

23 Nations felicitate the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and assure her of their friendship, at the historic Republic Day meeting at Jehangir Park held under the Presidentship of Prime Minister Mohamad Ali

25th The Provisional National Assembly of Pakistan meet for the first time under the Chairmanship of Mr. Abdul Wahab Khan. After the members are sworn in, the House adjourns for ten minutes. When the House re-assembles President Major-General Iskander Mirza addresses the National Assembly.

Mr. A. I. Mikoyan, the first Deputy Premier of the Soviet Union, declares in Karachi that the problem of Kashmir should be decided by the people of Kashmir.

26th The Foreign Minister Mr. Hamidul Haq Choudhry, tells Parliament that Pakistan's Foreign Policy is "based on realism and founded on the clear tenets" of the Charter of the United Nations.

29th Indian Prime Minister, Jawahar Lal Nehru, declares in the Lok Sabha that all talk about a plebiscite in Kashmir is completely besides the point because during the last eight years or so a number of important developments have taken place.

31st The Central Government ask Governors to summon the Provincial Legislatures to decide the electorate issue—joint or separate.

April

6th Prime Minister Mohamad Ali announces that the Kashmir issue will soon be taken back to the U.N.

April 1956

9th Monopoly procurement of wheat introduced

23rd Dr Khan Sahib forms the Republican Party and assures the Prime Minister of support

25th The Electoral Reforms Commission submits its report to Government

May

3rd President Iskander Mirza institutes awards for meritorious services

14th Prime Minister Mohamad Ali presents the Five Year Plan to the Nation

15th Mr Zahid Hussain calls for public cooperation in the working of the Five Year Plan and discloses that agrarian reforms are the vital concomitant of economic development

24th The East Pakistan Assembly is prorogued by the Governor

26th Governor's rule is imposed in East Pakistan by the President

28th Pandit Nehru Indian Premier stakes a claim to Chitral as part of Kashmir

June

30th The Army is asked to take over food administration in East Pakistan

July

5th The Premiers of Pakistan and India meet in London during the Commonwealth Premiers Conference and discuss Kashmir and other problems

6th The Pakistan Government orders a survey of property less refugees, in order to draw up a rehabilitation scheme

July 1956

- 25th Floods again threaten the Frontier, the Punjab and districts of Sind

August

- 2nd Pakistan Government accept the invitation to the London 24th Nation Conference on Suez

The West Pakistan Assembly adopt a resolution favouring separate electorate

- 7th President Iskander Mirza flies to Kabul on a goodwill visit

- 10th Floods spread in Sind Calamities' Ordinance is promulgated

- 12th President Iskander Mirza returns from Kabul, and declares his visit to be a "distinct success".

- 16th Suez Talks open in London Foreign Minister Hamidul Huq Chowdhry explains Pakistan's attitude

- 20th The Third All-Pakistan Health Conference is inaugurated in Karachi by Prime Minister Mohamad Ali.

- 22nd Pakistan warns all concerned against allowing or encouraging Israel to exploit the Suez dispute

- 24th Indo-Pakistan talks on food control conclude in New Delhi

- 29th Death of Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, former Governor-General of Pakistan

September

- 6th A Five-member East Pakistan Cabinet headed by Ataur Rahman Khan is sworn in and President's Rule ends

September 1956

- 1st *Liaquat Mohamad Ali resigns the Prime Ministership and from membership of the Muslim League. The Muslim League-United Front Government falls.*
- 9th Pandit Bazaz accuses U.N. Council of weakness in enforcing its resolutions in Kashmir.
- 10th Prime Minister Mohamad Ali declines to reconstitute the Cabinet
- 12th *Mr. Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy is appointed Prime Minister and a Nine-man Republican—Awami League Coalition Cabinet headed by Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy is sworn in.*
- 16th Foreign Minister Firoz Khan Noon leaves for London to attend the second Suez Conference.
- 20th The East Pakistan Assembly repeal the Public Safety Act.
- 21st Protest Day is observed throughout Pakistan against the book "Religious Leaders" and against persecution of Muslims in India.
- 22nd Prime Minister Suhrawardy warns India against denying right of self-determination to Kashmiris
- 23rd The Jute Ordinance 1949, the Cotton Act 1951, and the Pakistan Tea Act 1950, are repealed and re-enacted with modifications as Ordinances.
- 25th Pakistan makes a strong protest to India on Anti-Muslims riots.

October

- 1st The East Pakistan Assembly adopt a resolution favouring Joint Electorates.

October 1956

The Pakistan High Commissioner in India, protests to the Indian Government against anti Muslim riots

Pakistan keeps out of the Suez Canal Users' Association

7th Begum Iskander Mirza opens the first Child Welfare Conference

11th The Writ Petition against the Electorate Bill is rejected

The Electorate Bill introduced in the National Assembly—Joint Electorate for East and Separate Electorate for West Pakistan

A Writ Petition challenging legality of Central Cabinet and validity of Electorate Bill is filed before West Pakistan High Court

12th The Electorate Bill is passed by the National Assembly by 48 votes to 19

16th Prime Minister Suhrawardy leaves on a 12-day official visit to China

17th Pakistan defeats Australia by nine wickets in the First Test Match played at Karachi

18th Prime Minister Suhrawardy is accorded a rousing welcome in Peking

19th Prime Minister Suhrawardy meets Mao Tse Tung and reiterates the need for peace

23rd A joint statement is issued by the Prime Ministers of Pakistan and China in which both pledge themselves to work for world peace

26th A 16-man Parliamentary delegation from Syria arrives in Karachi on a two-day visit

November 1956

- 13th High level talks are held in Rawalpindi on India's efforts to impose a Constitution on Occupied Kashmir
- 14th Prime Minister Suhrawardy warns against isolation and says 'We must have more friends'
- 15th Indonesian Prime Minister Dr Ali Sastroamidjojo arrives in Karachi for talks with Prime Minister Suhrawardy
- 17th President Iskander Mirza and Prime Minister Suhrawardy leave on a six day visit to Iran, Turkey and Saudi Arabia
- Pakistan (Administration of Evacuee Property) Ordinance 1956 is promulgated
- Pakistan asks the Security Council to stop India from annexing Kashmir
- 18th A Five day high level Industries Conference recommends separate import control for East Pakistan
- Jute Ordinance 1956 and Cotton Ordinance 1956 are promulgated
- 19th Essential Supplies Ordinance 1956 is promulgated
- 21st After the Four Power meeting in Baghdad, President Iskander Mirza leaves for Riyadh and Prime Minister Suhrawardy for Beirut to forge closer ties in the Middle East
- 24th Afghan Premier Sardar Daud Khan arrives in Karachi on an eight day visit to Pakistan
- 27th Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, father of Urdu Journalism, dies at the age of 86

October 1956

29th Complete agreement is reached between Iran and Pakistan regarding demarcation of borders

31st President Iskander Mirza leaves for Iran on a State visit
The Electorate Act 1956 receives the President's assent

November

1st President Iskander Mirza addressing the Iranian Majlis condemns aggression in the Middle East

Prime Minister Suhrawardy tells Big Three envoys that foreign troops must quit Egypt

2nd Nation wide demonstrations are made in Pakistan against Israeli aggression and Anglo French intervention in Egypt

4th Earl Attlee calls on Prime Minister Suhrawardy in Karachi

5th Egyptian envoy thanks Prime Minister Suhrawardy for his support of the Egyptian cause

Prime Minister Suhrawardy appeals to the Soviet Premier to desist from using force in Hungary

6th Prime Minister Suhrawardy leaves for Teheran to participate in the Four Power talks on the Middle East

8th The Prime Ministers of Pakistan Turkey Iran and Iraq call on Britain and France to withdraw from Egypt

10th President Iskander Mirza and Prime Minister Suhrawardy return from Teheran

A Eleven man Turkish Parliamentary delegation arrives in Karachi from Istanbul

November 1956

- 13th** High level talks are held in Rawalpindi on India's efforts to impose a Constitution on Occupied Kashmir
- 14th** Prime Minister Suhrawardy warns against isolation and says "We must have more friends"
- 15th** Indonesian Prime Minister Dr. Ali Sastroamidjojo arrives in Karachi for talks with Prime Minister Suhrawardy
- 17th** President Iskander Mirza and Prime Minister Suhrawardy leave on a six day visit to Iran, Turkey and Saudi Arabia
- Pakistan (Administration of Evacuee Property) Ordinance 1956 is promulgated
- Pakistan asks the Security Council to stop India from annexing Kashmir
- 18th** A Five day high level Industries Conference recommends separate Import control for East Pakistan
- Jute Ordinance 1956 and Cotton Ordinance 1956 are promulgated
- 19th** Essential Supplies Ordinance 1956 is promulgated
- 21st** After the Four Power meeting in Baghdad, President Iskander Mirza leaves for Riyadh and Prime Minister Suhrawardy for Beirut to forge closer ties in the Middle East
- 24th** Afghan Premier Sardar Daud Khan arrives in Karachi on an eight day visit to Pakistan
- 27th** Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, father of Urdu Journalism, dies at the age of 86

October 1956

29th Complete agreement is reached between Iran and Pakistan regarding demarcation of borders

31st President Iskander Mirza leaves for Iran on a State visit
The Electorate Act 1956 receives the President's assent

November

1st President Iskander Mirza addressing the Iranian Majlis condemns aggression in the Middle East

Prime Minister Suhrawardy tells Big Three envoys that foreign troops must quit Egypt

2nd Nation wide demonstrations are made in Pakistan against Israeli aggression and Anglo French Intervention in Egypt

4th Earl Attlee calls on Prime Minister Suhrawardy in Karachi

5th Egyptian envoy thanks Prime Minister Suhrawardy for his support of the Egyptian cause

Prime Minister Suhrawardy appeals to the Soviet Premier to desist from using force in Hungary

6th Prime Minister Suhrawardy leaves for Teheran to participate in the Four Power talks on the Middle East

8th The Prime Ministers of Pakistan Turkey Iran and Iraq call on Britain and France to withdraw from Egypt

10th President Iskander Mirza and Prime Minister Suhrawardy return from Teheran

A Eleven man Turkish Parliamentary delegation arrives in Karachi from Istanbul

November 1956

- 13th** High-level talks are held in Rawalpindi on India's efforts to impose a Constitution on Occupied Kashmir.
- 14th** Prime Minister Suhrawardy warns against isolation and says, 'We must have more friends'.
- 15th** Indonesian Prime Minister, Dr Ali Sastroamidjojo, arrives in Karachi for talks with Prime Minister Suhrawardy.
- 17th** President Iskander Mirza and Prime Minister Suhrawardy leave on a six-day visit to Iran, Turkey and Saudi Arabia
- Pakistan (Administration of Evacuee Property) Ordinance 1956 is promulgated
- Pakistan asks the Security Council to stop India from annexing Kashmir.
- 18th** A Five-day high level Industries Conference recommends separate import control for East Pakistan
- Jute Ordinance 1956 and Cotton Ordinance 1956 are promulgated
- 19th** Essential Supplies Ordinance 1956, is promulgated.
- 21st** After the Four-Power meeting in Baghdad, President Iskander Mirza leaves for Riyadh and Prime Minister Suhrawardy for Beirut to forge closer ties in the Middle East.
- 24th** Afghan Premier Sardar Daud Khan, arrives in Karachi on an eight-day visit to Pakistan.
- 27th** Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, father of Urdu Journalism, dies at the age of 86

November 1956

- 28th Evacuee Property (Multiple and Irregular Abetments) Ordinance 1956 is promulgated
- Pakistan asks the U N Council to get India's clarification on Occupied Kashmir's integration issue
- 29th Malik Firoz Khan Noon Pakistan's Foreign Minister speaking in the U N General Assembly deplores U N inaction on Kashmir
- 30th ~ U S A announces it would view with the utmost gravity any threat to the territorial integrity and political independence of Turkey Pakistan Iraq and Iran (Baghdad Pact Powers)
- December**
- 1st Joint communique is issued on high level Pakistan Afghanistan talks
- 5th East Pakistan Government decide to set up a Jute Marketing Corporation
- 6th The Prime Minister of Ceylon Mr Bandaranaike arrives in Karachi on a three day visit
- 13th Resolution on Hungary sponsored by Pakistan is passed in U N Assembly
- 14th The Karachi Municipal Corporation is dissolved by Chief Commissioner
- 15th Pakistan sends note to Delhi on curbs on visas for India
- 18th The Pakistan Government issue a White Paper on foreign economic aid and its utilization
- 20th Mr Chou En Lai Prime Minister of China arrives in Karachi on a 10 day official visit to Pakistan

December 1950

- 23rd The Chinese Premier suggests direct talks with India to settle the Kashmir dispute.
- 24th The Prime Ministers of China and Pakistan in joint statement reiterate that there is no real conflict of interests between the two countries.
- 29th The Urdu Academy for the advancement of Urdu language and translation of text books of science and technical terminology is inaugurated in Lahore.
- 30th The Chinese Prime Minister Chou En-Lai leaves Pakistan after a 10-day tour.

1957

1957

January

- 1st Pakistan officially asks for U.N. Security Council meeting to discuss the Kashmir question.
 - 4th Malik Firoz Khan Noon, Pakistan's Foreign Minister leaves for New York to lead the Pakistan delegation on the Kashmir question.
 - 7th Syrian President H. E. El Syed Shukri Kouwatly arrives in Karachi on a 10-day official visit to Pakistan.
 - 9th Canada transfers all its rights, title and interest etc. in the Maple-Leaf Cement Plant at Daud Khel to the Pakistan Government.
 - 11th Sardar Amir Azam Khan, Minister for Information and Broadcasting, discloses that India has massed troops on Pakistan's borders.
 - 13th The Republican Party of Pakistan issues a 14-point party programme.
 - 16th Malik Firoz Khan Noon, presenting the Kashmir case in the Security Council, makes a strong plea for immediate stationing of U.N. troops in Kashmir.
- Kashmir Day is observed all over Pakistan.

the U N decision on Kashmir

Progress on India Pakistan Movable Property Agreement is reviewed in Karachi by the Implementation Committees of India and Pakistan

5th U S Secretary of State Mr John Foster Dulles reiterates that a plebiscite should be held to determine the future of Kashmir

The Chinese and Ceylonese Prime Ministers, in a joint statement in Colombo appeal to India and Pakistan to settle the Kashmir issue by peaceful means

13th Finance Minister, Mr Amjad Ali drops four of his taxation proposals and modifies two others

15th Britain the United States Australia and Cuba press the Security Council for adoption of their proposal to send Ambassador Gunnar V Jarring of Sweden to Asia to seek Indo Pakistan settlement of the nine-year-old Kashmir Dispute

20th The National Economic Council approves the Five-Year Plan in principle

An Eleven Man Saudi Arabian Trade Delegation arrives in Karachi

21st The Security Council unanimously approves the New Three Power resolution moved by the United State, Great Britain and Australia to send Mr. Gunnar Jarring to India and Pakistan after the Soviet Union vetoes the Four-Power resolution moved by the United States, Britain, Cuba and Australia which called upon the Council President Ambassador Jarring to visit India and Pakistan to explore possibilities of demilitarization, deployment of UNEF, and plebiscite in Kashmir. Following is the text of the new three power resolution

January 1957

- 18th A Three man Advisory Committee to President Eisenhower arrives in Karachi to make a first hand check on American Aid Programme
- Prime Minister Suhrawardy leaves for Ankara to attend a meeting of the Baghdad Pact's Muslim Members
- 19th The Prime Ministers of Pakistan Turkey Iran and Iraq start discussions in Ankara on matters of common interest
- 24th *The Security Council adopts a Five Power resolution calling for a freeze of the situation in Kashmir until the fate of the State is decided by impartial plebiscite under U N auspices*
- 25th Premier Adnan Menderes tells Pakistani Journalists that Turkey fully supports Pakistan in the Kashmir dispute
- 26th Black Day observed throughout Azad Kashmir and Pakistan to voice indignation at India's defiance of the U N Resolution
- 29th By Ordinance Government of India withdraws from Pakistanis and South Africans some of their privileges as Commonwealth citizens in India
- Pakistan protests to India against hooligan demonstrations outside Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi
- 30th Mr Feroz Khan Noon again urges introduction of U N Forces into Kashmir to resolve deadlock

February

- 2nd President Iskander Mirza lays the foundation stone of the Guddu Barrage in West Pakistan
- 4th Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Ardalan calls upon India to respect

the U.N. decision on Kashmir

Progress on India-Pakistan Movable Property Agreement is reviewed in Karachi by the Implementation Committees of India and Pakistan

5th U.S. Secretary of State Mr John Foster Dulles reiterates that a plebiscite should be held to determine the future of Kashmir.

The Chinese and Ceylonese Prime Ministers, in a joint-statement in Colombo, appeal to India and Pakistan to settle the Kashmir issue by peaceful means

13th Finance Minister, Mr Amjad Ali drops four of his taxation proposals and modifies two others.

15th Britain, the United States, Australia and Cuba press the Security Council for adoption of their proposal to send Ambassador Gunnar V. Jarring of Sweden to Asia to seek Indo-Pakistan settlement of the nine-year-old Kashmir Dispute

20th The National Economic Council approves the Five-Year Plan in principle

An Eleven-Man Saudi Arabian Trade Delegation arrives in Karachi.

21st The Security Council unanimously approves the New Three-Power resolution moved by the United States, Great Britain and Australia to send Mr. Gunnar Jarring to India and Pakistan after the Soviet Union vetoes the Four-Power resolution moved by the United States, Britain, Cuba and Australia which called upon the Council President Ambassador Jarring to visit India and Pakistan to explore possibilities of demilitarization, deployment of UNEF, and plebiscite in Kashmir. Following is the text of the new three power resolution

April 1957

- 10th The Pakistan Government announce that they have revised the formula for evaluation of the properties left by displaced persons in India and that the same revised formula should be completed also for the evaluation of evacuee property in Pakistan
- 11th The United Nations Representative Mr Gunnar V Jarring flies to Geneva to write his report to the Security Council on his mission to Pakistan and India
- 14th The President of Azad Kashmir Government, Sardar Mohammed Ibrahim Khan declares at Muzaffarabad that the time is not far off when India will have to yield to world opinion and honour her international commitments to hold a plebiscite in Kashmir
- 15th The National Economic Council after completing further study of the Five Year Plan records its general approval of the economic and social objectives and the programmes embodied in the revised plan
- The West Pakistan Government impose restrictions on the movement, sale and purchase of wheat to facilitate the procurement drive.
- The People's Representation Bill is introduced in the National Assembly
- 16th Extension of President's rule in West Pakistan till September 20 is put to vote in the National Assembly and approved
- 20th Commodore Mohammed Asghar Khan is nominated Commander-in Chief of the Pakistan Air Force
- 22nd Prime Minister Suhrawardy, leaves Karachi for Tokyo on a good

April 1957

will and personal contact visit to response to an invitation from the Japanese Government

24th The National Assembly adopts the Electorate Amendment Bill providing for joint electorates also in West Pakistan

Speaking at Tokyo at a dinner given by the Japanese Prime Minister Mr Kishi Prime Minister Suhrawardy warns that the Pakistan India dispute over Kashmir can lead to a local war and then develop into a major nuclear conflagration

25th The Agricultural Bank Bill is approved by the National Assembly

27th The President of Pakistan promulgates an Ordinance extending the life of the Security of Pakistan Act by one year

28th Pakistan's Foreign Minister Malik Firoz Khan Noon declares in Karachi that the Government of Pakistan are keen on establishing very friendly and cordial relations with Afghanistan. The Afghan Foreign Minister Sardar Mohammed Naim Khan also declares that there has definitely been an improvement in Karachi-Kabul relations

30th The United Nations Representative for Kashmir Mr Gunnar V Jarring submits his report to the Secretary General of the United Nations and the report is released by the UN Information Centre in Karachi. The report reveals that Pakistan has accepted and India has rejected his suggestion to submit for arbitration the question whether or not Part One of the UNCIP Resolution of August 13, 1948 has been implemented by the two parties. Mr Jarring reports failure of his mission to India and Pakistan under a Security Council mandate

At the conclusion of talks between the Prime Minister of Pakistan and Japan, a joint communique is issued from Tokyo declaring that

April 1957

agreement is reached on "all major issues" during the talks on the international situation and on other matters of common interest.

May

- 1st Rationing is withdrawn from 100 towns in West Pakistan
- 3rd Addressing a joint session of the Phillipines Congress at Manila, Prime Minister Suhrawardy, makes a spirited defence of the SEATO and other treaties of friendship entered into by Pakistan.
- 4th Prime Minister Suhrawardy declares at Manila that India, which has thwarted all UN attempts to solve the Kashmir dispute, has again defied the latest UN move by turning down Mr. Jarring's proposals and the UN will have to take decisions in the matter.
- In a joint communique issued from Manila, President Carlos P. Garcia and Pakistan's Prime Minister Suhrawardy, declare that their countries will coordinate all efforts for collective defence, and reaffirm their determination to strengthen the fabric of peace and freedom in that part of the world.
- 6th In a joint communique issued from Bangkok Field Marshal Pibul Songgram, President of the Council of Ministers of Thailand, and Prime Minister Suhrawardy reiterate their faith in the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the UN and SEATO and reaffirm their determination to make positive contribution towards relaxing international tension
- 10th The Centenary week of the War of Independence of 1857 is celebrated in Pakistan.
- 13th The Government sanction Rs. 3 crores during the current financial year for providing more accommodation and amenities to the existing

May 1957

colonies for displaced persons in Karachi

- 15th - Prime Minister Suhrawardy performs the keel-laying ceremony of the first vessel to be constructed by the P I D C in its Karachi Shipyard
- 16th - Prime Minister Suhrawardy inaugurates the meeting of the Economic Committee of the Baghdad Pact in Karachi
- Capital and technical assistance from the U K the U S A and Pakistan for the Baghdad Pact countries worth £2 000 000 \$12 570 000 and Rs 5 00 000 respectively is announced in the inaugural session of the Economic Committee of the Baghdad Pact in Karachi
- 17th The Economic Committee of the Baghdad Pact reach agreement on development of communications in the Pact region
- 18th Ahmad Shah and other members of the gang who were captured in Pakistan territory are expelled at Koh-i Taftan near the Iranian Border
- 21st Bilateral agreements are signed between the U S A Iran Pakistan and Turkey for the utilisation of the funds allocated under the Eisenhower Doctrine for the Joint Baghdad Pact Projects
- 23rd The Japanese Premier Mr Nobusuke Kishi arrives in Karachi
- 26th Japan is prepared to cooperate in the implementation of Pakistan's Five-Year Plan This is announced by Japanese Premier Mr Kishi
- 27th A cultural pact between Pakistan and Japan is signed in Karachi, by Mr Kishi and Mr Suhrawardy The agreement of 11 articles is designed to promote better cultural understanding and provides for exchange of professors, scholars and students, establishment of special courses concerning the cultural life of either countries grant

